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III

GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL
ACCOUNT
OF
The Illustrious Name
OF
STUART
From the First ORIGINAL,
to the Accession to the
EMPERIAL CROWN
OF
SCOTLAND.

Being the Long-Expected Work of that
Great Antiquary, DAVID SYMSON,
M. A. Historiographer Royal for
SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH,
Printed for Mr. David Freiburn, and Mr.
Henry Kess. MDCCLXII.

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TO

Our Most Gracious
SOVEREIGN.

THE

Undoubted CHIEF

AND

All the Dutiful Cadets

OF THE

ROYAL NAME

OF

STUART

1695547

This History of that Illustrious Name, is most
humbly dedicated.

AN

Introduction To a GENEALOGICAL, CHRONOLOGICAL History of the STUARTS, &c.

B EING to give a *Genealogical* account of all the Noble Familys of *Scotland*, as well of the Extinct as of these now flourishing; & having made considerable advances on that Subject, 'twill be but just to begin with the Illustrious and Royal Family of the *STUARTS*, and its honourable branches, as being of great Antiquity, and of the first Dignity; not only because *Walter the 8th* of the Line, and great *Stewart of Scotland* and *4th* of

that King, and his Master, Bono, the Queen to the Willing Opposition. King Edward the Third, in the Year of Royalty 1362, Crown'd by Archibald, the Third Earl of March, full Justice of the Kingdom, and the Honour was ever beset with Calumny, before their fortunate match, this excell't Family, traced its Origin to the Royal Stock of Scotland by & by, and had produced a numerous train of famous Worthys, hereditarie Lord Great Stewarts of Scotland, exceeded by no subject in Piety, military Glory, Riches, Honour, and Alliances, & inferior only to the Sovereign in Grandeur and Authority, the inseparable distinctions of Royalty: all which will evidently appear from their many and great Mortifications, numerous Lordships and Possessions, Bloody Conflicts and Battles, posts of Honour, and number of Relations, Royal Grants and Priviledges, &c.

Now, as this family owes its hereditary Greatness, Office, and Surnam e, by the concurrence Testimony of our Historians, to *Walter*, who for his great services was made hereditary Stewart of Scotland, by *Malcolm the 3d*, Successor to *Kenmare*, about 1078; which *Walter* was son of *Floris*, King of *Normandy*. *Floris* of *Floris*, who flourished before the end of the 10th Century, in the Conquesting Invasion, and was kill'd by the *Wessex* *Wicks* in 1002. So he sprung

the Duke of Albany, who, in his Genealogical Discourse, is
agreed to. On this, however, a different view
is held by Mr. Hall, deriving him from John of
Lancaster, who flourished before the middle of the
13th Century, and was one of the 7 Sons of
Ecole King of Almain. * Sir George Villiers,
* Mr. Hall, and others, affirm he was Son
of Edward, Prince of Rochester, 3rd Son to
King Kenneth the 3d, who dyed 994. But as
for me, I incline to follow the Tradition of our
own Scotia *Highland* * Genealogies, supported
with Notes collected by an ingenious Genealo-
gian, from ancient Scotch Records (said to be
preserved in the Tower of London, since the
Reign of King Edward the 11th) and communi-
cated to the Author, James Duke of Lennox,
and from him to his Nephew Charles Duke of
Lennox, by whose favour Copies came abroad; one
of which was perus'd by a very Critical
& Genealogist with which also agree the ante-
cedent discoveries made by the Judicious and
Learn'd Mr. Thomas Crawford, back'd with
the modern Authoritieys of the right honourable
* William Pitt Viscount of Stratbatten, * Mr.
George Martin of Clement, industrious Schol-
ars in Kearey and the Monuments of Aniqui-
ty, with the R. Flavelle concern the joynt Testi-
monies

and the others named in the first, last, and middle, and O'Farrell, all evidently derived from the *Danes* or *Dál*, full of good and bad *Scots*. Edmund, Duke of the Franks, King of Scotland 1036, was the first King, son of this nation, and illustrious family.

In proceeding this Work, I shall divide it in two parts, beginning the first with the above-named *Macbeth* 890 Thane of *Lochaber*, Father of *Murdoch* 900, Father of *Therquhart* 920, son of *Keneth* 950, Father of *Baneck* 950, successively Thanes of *Lochaber* who flourished in the 10th, 11th, and 12th Century's the space of 172 years, in the Reigns of *Constantine* 3, *Elitus*, *Gregory*, *Donald* 6, *Corkan* 8, *Malcolm* 10, *Donald*, *Offic*, *Cilena*, *Keneth* 13, *Constantine* 4, *Grimus*, *Malcolm* 21, *Thunstan*, *Malcolm*, Kings of Scotland. The second (necessarily including 53 years of the first period) is 150, being, according to the Chronology we go by, the year of the Birth of the immortalist named *Malcolm* 950, 5th Thane of *Lochaber*, father of *Malcolm* 1000, father of * *Walter* (a faithful Sulphur and favorite to *Malcolm* 3d) Father of *William*, father of *Walter*, * third *Hereditary* *Lord* great *Steward* of Scotland and *Founder* of *Bray*, who flourished in the 10th, 11th and 12th Century's, the space of 166 years in the

Palace of the forefathers with 2d (Cochrane 1st and 2d) and 3d (Hume 1st and 2d, Maitland 1st, Drum 1st (the Ulster 1st, Maitland 2^d) and their Successors, Maitland 3rd (Donald Penn and Duncan 2nd, Linton 3rd), Steward 3rd (the 12th of Maitland 4th), and the 13th King of Scotland.

The 3d Period (or, strictly including, 53 years of the 2d) with 17th King above named, 3d Earl of Orkney, 1st Earl of Scotland, father of Alan, father of Maelan, father of Somerled, father of Somerled, father of Maelan (who married Matilda, daughter of King Robert the 1st) father of Robert, 5th Lineal great Stewart of Scotland, and Earl of Southern, who on the death of his uncle King David 2nd, and in right of his mother Maud, Queen of the Throne, in 1371, who flourished in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Centurys, the space of 255 years; in the Reigns of the forefathers Alexander 3rd, David 3rd, Malcolm 4th, William and their Successors, Alexander 4th, Alexander 5th, Queen Margaret, etc., John Balliol, etc., Robert 1st, David 2nd, etc.: Monarchs of Scotland.

The 4th Period (including also 55 years of the 3d) with Robert 4th Lineal Lord great Stewart of Scotland and Earl of Strathearn, commonly design'd Robert 2nd (and first of the Stewart Kings of Scotland, father of Robert 3rd, son

My observations in the first Period are from the Tradition of the *Schematics*, and modern discoveries, said to be founded on ancient Authorities, and these standing at a distance beyond a Critical Examination, I leave the right in no ways my business to debate their truth and certainty as asserted, relying on the Care, Dour and Judgment of my Authors, in whom I have not covered no inaccuracy and as they have referred to me, so I have faithfully handed them down to you now, etc, with some alterations.

any in the 3^d & 4th periods, and in the 5th & 6th periods, the history of the abbey is very obscure, though it is thought to have been founded in the 6th century, and to have been called *St. Peter's* or *St. Paul's*. But little after more of this is known.

But vouchers to the 3^d period, are found in the current histories of the *Abbeys*, and toward the 5th & 6th when they fall under no mention, affirming e^c Alexander Lord Steward to be founder of *Abbay*, whereas from standing Charter proofs, *Walter* great Stewart to *Kirkstall* abt, in that reign founded that Magnificent Abbey.

For Documents and Supporters for the 3^d and 4th periods, I have had the advantage of access to Original Charters, and Chartularies of Bishops Seats and Religious Houses, and the publick Records of the Kingdom, &c: whereby I have been enabled to place my account in another light than many of our former Historians have, by discovering their Inadvertencies, Omissions & Additions, if not deliberat Mistakes, and Inventions: Whereby the Reader may perceive that History must submit to the Correction of before valuable Monuments, and fall down and worship and reverently do homage to, and acknowledge them her Parent, and the great Law by which she ought to all, and be determined.

¶ And at any time when chance and inquiry
Have thrown these into my hands, I esteem
them as *David did Goliath's* Sword; when he
said *there is none like that; give it me!* And to
prefer any remote Authorities to these sacred
Remains, instructing their very Age, Au-
thors & Persons mentioned, would not only be
a violence done to my temper, and a Robbing
me of a real satisfaction, but also an indignity
offered to the best witnesses of Truth.

John Morris

C 1 3

Domus of King Alfred Hall

ECGFRID son to King Edmund the
Stout, was born 810 in the 12 of the
Reign of his Uncle Constantine ad: 900
in his young and tenderage was depri-
ved of his Father (who answered the great hopes
conceived of him before he was King, with a
difficult life, after his advancement to Royaltie,
which ended in a violent Death in 876 and
the end of a malcontented Reign) he had occa-
sion to be a shater of the Blessings of the Glo-
rious and Virtuous times of King *Gregory* and
Donald 6th, and on the accession of his brother
Constantine 3d to the Throne; in 903 he was
created Thane of *Lochaber*. His death bears date
in 936, being the 66 of his Age and the 33
of his said brothers Reign, having survived
his Misfortunate Father King *Ælfredus* iurnamed

the Great, 33 years.

See *Ælfric's lives of saints* p. 127.

The Eng Antiquaries call him *Ælfredus*, which
in English is *Alfrid*. & The Chronicle of
Wickefield calls him *Ælfredus* when he is
named *Ælfredus* in *Ælfric's lives* in 973, &
makes him die the 11th of Aug:.

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La Señorita Estefanía, de 20 años de edad,
hija de Ofelia Domínguez y Estefanía, ha
salido de la Ciudad de México.

11. *General William Fife*, Duke of Fife,
son of the late Sir William Fife, of Fife, Thane
of Fife, and of Lady Mary, wife of
Sir John Thane of Fife, Thane of Fife, son of
Sir John Thane, of Fife, son of Alexander, son of the
Duke of Fife, or his son, son of Alexander, son of the
Duke of Fife, or his son, son of Alexander, son of the

WORDOG

CHAPTER of *Exodus*, by the Chronology

He was born in the year 900 being the 8th of the Reign of Donald 5th: his Education as is most presumable was in the Court of his Uncle *Constantine 3^d* (who was certainly a Prince of extraordinary Virtue and endowments, though unfortunate toward the close of his Reign) he succeeded his Father *Dorus* in 936, he dyd in 959 the 59 of his Age, the 16 and last of the Reign of *Malcolm I.* having survived his said Father 23; leaving him by *Helen*, (by some call'd *Dorvagil*) Daughter to *Hurb* Aunc'tor of the *Bruslasses*.

1. *Microtus* (sensu stricto) in Argentina

II. *Malibbi, Governor of Murray;* A most
powerful and covetous wretch, who at the
beginning of his wicked rule, was the country
of the *Aborigines* of South Australia.

923; for which he had the reward and death
of a Traitor, and render'd his name infamous to
all posterity.

• P H R A Q U H A R T

THE HALE of Rosbala, by the most probable
accounts, was born about 930 the 26th
of the Reign of his Grand Uncle Constantine 3d,
he succeed'd his Father Marcellus in 949 and did
the misfortune to be treacherous to Donald, who
in 965 practis'd a bloody Treason on the
erson of his Sovereign King Duff. He is said
to have been a great favorite of Kenneth the 3d,
and Successor to the Vicem King Cullen. Some
Authors maintain he was kill'd at the Battle of
Longcarty, opposing the Danes, which is sup-
posed to have happened about 980, in the tenth
of the said Kenneth 3d, being the 51 of his age,
and 21 years after the death of his Father Mar-
cellus leaving Issue, by *Ida* Daughter to Eric, de-
scended of Harold Earl of Lade, Protector of
Norway.

- I. Kenneth, of whom in the next Chapter,
- II. Alexander, an itinerant Bishop,
- III. *Stella*, Married to Constantine King Stew.
to the ancient family of the Grahams.
- IV. *Constance*, who join'd Religious.

King Edgar of Lothian, on the authority of a
Document of 1. Sanc. Nov. 1016, a very
good and true pedigree, was born c. 960, the 2d of
the Reign of Edgar; he succeeded his Father
Edgar, in 987, not only in his Estate and
Throne, but also in his Love and Favour with
Dunquin the 2d, to whom, on the above Author-
ity, he was an inward friend, and very for-
merly, in the Act of Settlement made in 989,
establishing the Succession of the Crown to the
next in blood, which before reflected any of
the Royal Family, who had most interest and
favour with the people; which good Law he
carried out by Interdict of the Excellent
Monk, by Act 10, in 994, and the Throne
invaded him by S. Constantine 1st, and then in 996
by S. C. his brother, 2nd, who had Fates answer-
able to their incestful Ambition; but he lived to
see the foresaid Law revived by the true Heir
of the Crown, Malcolm 2, Prince of Cumberland
in the 26 of whose Reign he dyed, vix. 1030,
and at his age 70 having survived his Father
Pherguberd 50 years; leaving issue, by Dunquin
** daughter to Kenneth the 3d. I. Banquo

** Some Grecian gifts have made Banquo a
Grandchild to Kenneth the 3d by a second Son,
which mistake it seems they have fallen in by
placing a Son for a Daughter.

to his daughter, of whom in the year 1036 were,
 1). *Alfred*, Marquess to the ancient Earls
 of Lancashire, travelled to Scotland and was
 buried with the Crof's; he founded the 2d. Blos
 of *Arbuthnott*, *Arbuthnott* and *Clytton*.

III. *Godfrid*, married to *Dougal* *Thane* of *Sun-*
drath, *ancestor* to the *ancient Earl* of
Sutherland.

IV. *Geniva* married to *Malcolm* *Lord of But-*

V. *Alaric*, *Malcolm* to *Argyll*, *ancestor* of
the Grahams.

VI. *Laudie*, *Married* to *Lughaidh* *Lord*,
Mac Lennan, *ancestor* to the *Dugaldises*.

B A N O D H O .

THANE of *Lochaber*, by the Universal con-
 sens of *Genealogists*, was born about 990
 the 20th year of his Grandfather *Kenneth* the
 2d, he succeeded his Father *Kenneth*, in 1020
 being the 36 of the Reign of his Uncle King
Malcolm 2d; under whose Government it may
 be presumed he hath made a considerable figure,
 for Reasons already and to be afterward men-
 tioned. But now being thus far entered in our
 second period, it is fit we call to mind our pro-
 mise, that our Authors in the main, in this
 ten year work, are our prints and receipts
 witnesses, who account that while *Duncan* by
 Hereditary claim possesse^d the *North* *High-*

than for the best Order of the Knights of the
 Royal Order of the Garter, and the
 Duke of Albany, Earl of Buchan, and Master of the
 Order of the Garter, being a man of very nice and
 upright and zealous Government, insomuch
 as he did not let Stewart, in gathering
 in the rebellion, in some of the re-
 bellioun of the Rebels, and insuert to his task,
 a bloody Justice upon innocent Belpreys,
 with a severity which became their Crimes, he
 send'd himself laud by the Incauchie Field,
 who scared a design against his life, for upon
 him kill'd 15 Servants, sent his Executioner to
 himself escaping with many Wounds, & arrive-
 ing at Court made known to the King the par-
 ticulars of the Rebellion, who immediately dis-
 patch'd a Messenger at Armes with offers of
 Pardon upon Submission, and to denounce pu-
 nishment in case of obstinacy; but the Rebels
 taking advantage of the soft Nature of King
 Duncan with whom they had to do, and being
 put up with their late treasonable success,
 burr'd insolent, and back'd one Villany with
 another, by inhumanly Murthering the Mes-
 senger, and being laud by one McDonald, a
 noysfull man, and cruel by nature, who by
 his enterprize friends made the Rebellion
 very formidable, so that a hom drak't Thane
 of Cluny, Durrie to King Duncan, an active and
 ablest Person is dispatch'd as Generalissimo
 of the wham was propell'd the foresaid Banquo,
 which

John Ward and appalled against the Devil
in a ravaging, turbulent, and fierce fit of Posses-
sion, and such was the grace the Devil
gave him, that, though the man, of then forty
years of age, was delivered, and therewith altered in his
countenance, in safety went to the Devil, and
offered himself cleaving, and so left him, and
departed of London, provided him not to
leave his wife, and children, but also to bring
him, and his wife a sumptuous death, and also
that he should, of his life, blight and hinder.

Being by King thus Co-pain'd with his
Lab in his Jewels, flood posseid of a large
part of his King's favour and about the same
time King of Normandy and his Daies having
invad'd England, to revenge the Daies and re-
pare the lesse of their Annoyances and Kaland
sustained under King Knut and Melkylus ad,
at Longarity and Derry etc. King Duncan on
this Emergent, being rous'd out of his native
temper, omitted no duty proper for a wife King
and a brave Captain, in providing for his own
and his peoples safety. He assembled an Army
with all the expedition and order he was ab-
le of, led by himself, Ethelred and his wife
and encouerting the Enemies near the Town
the banks of Tull, after a battle, he
was forced to retake, leaving the field
a deere bricht Victory to the Norwys, yet
within hours of being beaten, he had
brought himself and his men to a
pitch of resolution, stand on the field, and

and Almone, abundantly stuf'd with all necessary Provisions, while M'beth headed the Army some Miles distant, with whom the King from his Garrison, notwithstanding of a Siege now formed against him by King Sulho, kept an exact Correspondence by the wise management of Banquo, the Castle being attack'd and defended vigorously from without and within, so that by Prisoners or other Accidents of War, each had Observations of the others strength and Circumstances: the Scots under flood that the *Danes* were no less weaken'd than themselves in the late Battel, and that there was great scarcity in their Camp: on the other hand the *Danes* found the Castle Strong, and plenty within it, and the active M'beth encourageing and recruiting the Army with fresh hopes and supplies: to spin out time, was the busines of the one, and to improve every minute and advantage with the outmost diligence and Vigour, was the only interest of the other: so that very necessity which spurr'd the Besiegers to sudden action, obliged the Defenders to accelerat a Treaty, but a feign'd one, & clogg'd with such smooth Dilators, and Articles which lull'd the receititious *Dane* secure, while the Scots, were making all things ready to execute a Strike.

For while this last Treaty was thus on foot, the Scots having wisely foreseen the Circumstances of the *Danes* required supplies to pro-

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and a Faucon by render them despatch,
which might prevent in the Conference
had made Eng. & H. offend & separated with
disgust & shame of the just & mild way
the French & Eng. had treated them. No other
possesseth Eng. & H. such a churlish & hard line
in respect to France as they did half a year since,
when they received the full Complaints
and condemned their empty Scornahs with the
infused Lions and Lions, while Bonaire
advertised March 5 how affairs stood, who
lay at Holland, about seven Miles distant
from Harby, whose full approach a &
bloody sword made an easy prey of the in-
toxicated and sleeping Lions, King, Sime
of himself play with a poor notion of men
in company, having not only lost his Land-
Forces but also his Marines, who came to
recruit his Half-breed Army, and be sharers
with their companions in their good and bad
Fortunes: and with the small remains of his
Fleet, mannd one Vessel, returning home,
fill'd with disappointments, indignation
and Revenge, leaving his Royal Navy for-
lain, and exposed to the mercy of Wavey
and Stormy, which was violently tossed and
shattered by contrary tides, and strong
East Wind, and returng against one another
were driven in a gales and took in the
mouth of Tey, at a place over land called
Draakon, where is dangerous and well known
to be a violent gale, by the name of

against the Scots, and from thence dispersed to the rated Border, but now from the Return of the King of Scotland and of his Forces, guess for the Spoils of the Field were scarce divided, and the Colonies over, did not fail every following Success, when King Edward of England, after a Journey to Scotland, burnt Berwick with furious and Cruelty, or as he wrote to fill upon the Scotch an Invader, and revenge and his own glory, inflamed by his Courtney men, had placed on a scaffold with a new power of *Danes*, who, inhabiting a Kingdom, acted all manner of Cruelty in the Province of *Pif*, sparing neither Places, Persons, Church or Age nor Sex, that were the objects of Fire, Fury, Sword, Lust or the various Passions of an incensed Enemy.

To divert this impious Torrent, Wife *Kenuko* and Valiant *Macbeth* are dispatched with an Army of choice Troops, whose love to their Country and hatred to the *Danes* filled their Courage, and promised them success, and encountering their Enemy, obtained an absolute Victory, which ushered in a Peace, by which the *Danes* killed the *Danes* to insert their Head in *Arb-rod*, a small Island in the River of *Kerb*, and the *Danes* *Kenuko* he durst never to enter *Scotland*, till all the *Scots* were in a while *Hammer*.

Now then, when we are at the *Field* of *Kenuko*, a *Field* which you may well

meet with much credit from some, but few
 of you have relate it, having some con-
 nection with turbulent fact; I shall here
 place it in its due order, and is as follows;
 That Banquo and Macbeth being sent
 their Journey to the Town of Fife, where
 King Duncan had kept his Court, and de-
 volving themselves in a Wood, while their
 Train lay at a distance, there appeared to
 them there a Vision in Antique Figure and
 Dres, one of which Saluted Macbeth
 Thane of Fife, of which was his Paterne
 Inheritance the thirde of Calder, and the
 third King of Scotland. Banquo gathering
 Spirit told them this was unequal dealing
 to be so liberal of their Complements to his
 companion, and lo spyeing to him, the one
 of them answered, he ought not to envy
 his friends fate though a King, seeing as
 Death would be violent, and his posterity
 Dishonoured and extinguished; whereas, con-
 tinues the Prophete, altho you, Banquo,
 shall not attain to Severaigtry, yet certaine
 shall come that from your posterity shall it-
 sue a Race of Kings, who shall Govern our
 Scots through all Ages. Thus said, they dis-
 peared, and left the two Thones to Gaze
 upon one another, who looked on who
 past, and no better time was. Duncan, all Mac-
 beth arriving at Court had the Thane of Calder
 conferred upon him, which he
 accepted and part of the audience, and
 by the command

(12)

persuaded Mr. Atholton to enter into the cause of the Highlanders, but notwithstanding the arrival of the Highlanders, notwithstanding the arrival of the King, and notwithstanding the arrival of the Queen, the rebels continuing obstinate, the King, for a considerable time, being unable to make any movement of affairs, and by all means and means endeavoured to render himself, as far as he could, popular, began to gratify his adherents Atholton, he was naturally familiar with the political views of his friend and Com. Bute, whose inveterate desire, adroitly to be a sharer of Royalty, he espoused. At length, with all the alluring intuitions that Wit could invent or Ambition receive; that the Blood of the King was the first step to the Throne, and having formed a party and all things prospering his wishes, he gave vent to his Villany in the unnatural assassination of good Lord Darnell at Leipschane, who died of his Wounds at Elgin in 1592. in the 6th year of his Reign.

Upon these foundations Macbeth entered upon the Oliverian Government, and was scarce an hour in London, when he reflecting that his success had proven his part of the sayings of three Witches-like Women, he began to exert his deep-judging voice against Macbeth, to force him to be a tyrant more and more.

persecuted in all his Actions, and that he was of the Ill. of Tay, and by a Child he left him to the Care of the Government to the King and the Queen, his Son, and Mother Macbeth, his Uncle, by his Father King, the King in a Child like from the great King of Scotland to the King and Queen of the Queen, and a Grand child to Edmund the King, by his Mother Beatrix, Daugther to that King: so that this way he found but one degree remiss as just as Macbeth himself, who was Son of Foulk, second Daughter to Macbeth's son, Son to Kenneth the 3d. So that the Great Buchanan, who rarely interrups the thred of his General History, had, by the by, very good ground to write of Banquo, that he was *bono posse*, *industrius & regio jam sanguine imbutus* and else where *Hominem acrem & equitatis unicorni cultorem*. These things all put together, made Banquo very terrible to Macbeth, and augmented his fears to that degree, that he thought their Lives incompatible: however he dissembled his hatred while he contrived to destroy, and having treated Banquo and his Sons, with many others, at a Royal entertainment, which being ended, while Banquo was returning from Court to his dwelling place, he was set upon by a band of mercenary Rufians, their Instruments of Macbeth's Execution, and was killed upon the

Book, with its cover notes, Macduff, Blane,
and others, and the author's name, and value
are to be found in the Library, in
the hands of the Librarian, before the
end of the month of July, and then removed to
Edinburgh.

You left this great work, & carried it
over to England, to receive from Tyrone
and his friends Interrogation. Melford, Bens-
gube, and some of his other friends charged
Bengube with propagation to King Edward
and Queen Bertha, but in vain; he may be suffered,
leaving *Macbeth's* treatment and Interrogation
foreclosed—*egregius enim est orationis*,
say very much to remove the aspersion.
Bengube's *Book* is reckoned to have hap-
pened in 1622, the 34th or 4th year of the
Usurper *Charles*, the 5th of his Age, have-
ing survived his Father *Fergal* 13 years;
leaving surviving issue by his Cousin *Maud*,
by some called *Maldovina*, Daughter to *Blane*,
hus Thane of *Abbot*.

1. *Fleming*, by some called *Flemans*, of
whom above and also in the next Chapter.

2. *Beatrix*, Married to *Malcolm Macduff*
Thane of *Abbot*.

3. *Cecilia*, Married to *Frederick*, Ancestour
to the *Urglasses*.

6 13 2
THE
TUDOR
ERA

Child of Gloucester, King of Lancaster, who
was born in the year 1400, the
16th year of Richard, the churlish Richard II, he
was the favorite and successor to King
Henry VI of his Father, and this was a cruel
Death, then having no favor of the
Author or the cause, and before wholly igno-
rant who were the affines. In which he
no less rejected his ally at the Death of
Burgage and his other sons, than he was
troubled for the preservation of the Crown; his
guilty mind was racking with continual appre-
hensions. *Fiennes's* addition of Royal Blood
from his Mother. *Vid. Prg. Vg.* beside what
he derived from his Father, and Youth be-
ing aspiring, and fortune his companion,
all increased his fears; in these, he almost
looked upon *Fleance* with perhor pointed
at, in the sayings of one of the three wife
women, and once'd the Jeff discovered
right meant him to revenge his Father's
Death, and in one minute rob him of his
Clad'd Crown and Life.

"The things said him and about him
to upsee the Innocent Youth, for while he
was biding in framing the English, he was
white and about Court, who himself
did not intend to be in the mid of the

of Banquo and his Sons, and that Fleance was no less envied at than the rest of the Family; who now being convinced of his danger, provided for his safety, by an expeditious flight, and rendered the Tyrants new Plots abortive ; (for who can Plot against Heaven ?) : for he was the care of Providence and preferred to be the common Parent of illustrious Heroes and Royal Princesses.

Fleance's first retreat was to the Court of *Malcolm Kenmore Prince of Cumberland* right-ful Heir of the Crown of *Scotland*, where the interview must have been melancholy, considering their cases were both to pityed and irre-
mediable for the time; both their Fathers fal-
ling by one Bloody hand, who had sufficient
power to support himself and keep the one
from the Possession of the Crown, and the
other from a large Inheritance. From *Cum-
berland* he removed to *North-Wales*, where
his noble deportment rendered him very
gracious with *Griffith ap Llewelin*, Prince of
that Country, the Beautys of whose Daugh-
ter *Nefydd* charmed him with the most ten-
der and rill.ys Passion in the World; to her
his Addresses proved agreeable and successful,
(for who can resist Love from youth and
merit added to Likeli?) and made the com-
ely Sir *Griffith* a happy Bridegroom in the full
possession of her affection. [Some Authors
have given another name to this, and write
the Princess *Llewelin* to be the name of Child
of *Griffith*]

by Elizabeth without Marriage, &c. But the assertion of the Great Caudillo, who expressly calls her his Wife, weighs more with us than a whole Legion of unthinking, fabulous and prejudiced Authors, as I am Mss. of Gentlemen, our Highland Schanachian, you shall all told the World hardly sufficiently support our Account.]

But what state of the world was a great minister of trouble? The manner of his Marriage being soever that Clandestine, procured the displeasure of Prince Griffith his Father in Law, and drew upon him the Envy of several Welsh Lords. Envy, who can stand against it? It is a mean but prevailing passion; especially in Natives against Strangers, the never so deserving; and thus armed prejudice, fell heavy upon this brave Gentleman, and robb'd him of his life, and the World of his Services. His untimely Death fell out in Anno 1645 the 6th year of the Usurpation of Mackintosh, the 25th year of his age, having survived his Father Basquib three years: Leaving issue by his wife Nella Daughter to the above Griffith Prince of North Wales,

1. Walter, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. Fissianka, born after her Fathers death and brought up in a Nunnery with her Mother.

M A R C H 22

1. 26. 1 of this Name and Blood, Lord
of Great Bowes of Northumberland by inheritance
from his late Father, was born to day, the
sixth year of Elizabeth's reign, and was
brought up near to and in the Court of his
Grandfather Prince Edward. In his an-
cestor Edg. he gave many signs of a Bold and
valiant King, Edward, which made his Com-
panions frequently feel the Smart of his
Blows in their common playes and scallies.
None no ferner made him strong, than he
was observed to bear an implacable hatred
to one George Vill's Gentleman, the repre-
sented Murderer of his Father, and watched
all opportunities to kill his histerance upon
him, which at length he exacted, and al-
though he was the suspected Author of the
same, yet the enquiry was quelled, and he
whipt at by his Grandfather Prince Edg.
A blot upon the very book of this, was in
early Prince Edward being driven from his
School, and in 1544, brought to his end
by Flanchery. Walses offered no longer
evidence to the young Gentleman, who
was plainly suspected of the late Crime,
but he knew that a full discovery would com-
plaint to Prince, therefore he prevented his
evidence by a forced flight to the Court of

Edw and the Conqueror, where his Day was
 Day, soone became of a difference with one
 Olde (a retainer and favourite of the
 powerful Harold, King of Engl. & Norm. who
 spake contumeliously of the King, and judg-
 ed the hand of age and infirmity enow
 of him, at Grafton, upon which he
 killed him on the spot, and escaped before his
 ownes Servantes, sumptuously tray-
 ed at Berne, a remote relation of the
 King, and was one of his partie in the
 Famous Nation of Hastings, October 14. 1066
 (with William Duke of Normandy, who that
 day made him self Conqueror of England)
 His notable behaviour there, and on that occa-
 sion made him so much the Favourite of that
 Great and Valiant King, that he
 thought him very worthy of his alliance,
 and gave him in Marriage his Daughter
 Crifford, his only Chlld by Emma his first
 Wife, Daughter to Siward Earl of Northum-
 berland, but although he was one of the
 instruments in the abovementioned notable
 Victory, yet he was but a short while a sha-
 rer of the fruits of it; for being a secret fa-
 voriter of Edgar Etbeling's Title to the Crown
 of England, and openly applauding the great
 generosity of Mclcoh King of Scots, he was
 frown'd upon by some of the great ones abour
 Court, and advercized by his Master in the
 that he had in danger, whereupon he wro-
 te to the King, and intreated him to be

as to King Mahala's Country, who could have a greater tribute to the Content of man, than of his Family, Merit and of all his Qualities, and in view of his prudence, as to his plan, the Inhabitance of the Country, & especially him, into the Parishes of Ross, Kyle and many other Islands, and the neighbouring parts of the Crown.

Lord L. a man of good services especially in King Charles's Army, he raised his Character to the degree, that he was look'd upon to have all the accomplishments of a compleat General; and in 1685, two Rebellions bursting out, the one in Galway and the other in the Isles, he was appointed King Mahala's Lieutenant, and intrusted with a Royal Army and first marching against the Rebels of Galway, with wonderful expedition, he fell upon them, kill'd their General M'gloane and routed his Army; and with the like celerity and success, invaded the Island of I. and with the utmost severity punisht the surviving Heads of the Rebellion, and likewise by his dexterous skill in Civil affairs gain'd the minds of the people, and having restored Peace to the Nation, he returned to Court load'd with Triumphs and applause, where King Mahala rewarded him with the title of Duke and many Lands in Great Britain, County of Argyll, all fallen at the rebellion by the late Rebellion and to continue the memory of his good services

to the Crown (*vide Verfaych P. 333*) and
His Princes favour, he was created *Admiral-*
lary *great Seneschall* & *Serficer* of Scotland. In
Latin *Seneschallus* and *Deficer*, &c. [] Which
words are very extensive and import sev-
eral capacities, as chief *Administrator* of
the Revenues of the Crown and *Exchequer*
(which perhaps occasioned our great *Steward*
our *Kings* *Ancestour* to assume for *Armada*
Exchequer) which his Office made him
most considerable; all *Chamberlains* *Chamber-*
lards, *Porters* and *Servants* being his Sub-
stitutes & accomptable to him. In the Royal
Palace, he was what some call *Grandmont*
de palais or *majoridomo* which is an under-
sign of *Magister* *hospiti*, which is of a fact
rise & of a more limited jurisdiction for our
Deficer or *Seneschallus* superintended in the Par-
tialy over the *Buttelarius*, *parvularius*, *pifor-*
braciator, *magister* *coccus*, *pincerna* *offic* &c. *ii* *causa-*
ra Regis & *sule* & *coquina*, *lardariorum*, *jaliter*,
clericis *liberationis*, *donus* *domini* *regis* & *pro-*
bationis *domus* *domini* *Regis* & *coquic* *sacion-*
is *in aula*, &c. &c. and there was a distinct
Council in which he presided for ordering the
affairs of the Household, & determined as to
provisions, differences, punishments, & rewards
etc. &c. and at all great Solemnities, he al-
ways made a splendid appearance; And also his
Figure was no less considerable in time of War,
for he had not only then the leading of the
Vatials & men of his own ample Proportions,

but affir'm'd to die, he had two children, a man (over the King's Military Forces) and a wife, that depended immediately upon His great Office of Steward, with him, did he swell his Train to a very considerable Number, and found great Antress ability, he being by virtue of his Office the Privy Councillor to a Royal Family displayed in the Court of Sicily, before that part of the Kingdom under His Command, &c. &c. &c. In imminent State, he was found worthy, to receive my grateful returns and repeated Ads of Loyalty to his Sovereign, and a wife and Heir, a man eminent in the affairs of his great & difficult Post; & And having done all that in his power to repair the miseries and wretchedness of his Family, he rais'd it to a new pitch of Grandeur, and may justly be reckorded the second founder, and dyed in 1093, the 45 year of Malcolme the 2d, aged 50, having survived his Father Fleance 52 years, leaving Issue by his Wife Christian, Daughter to Alan Earl of Brittany.

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. *William*.

3. *Edgar*.

4. *Malcolm*.

5. *Fleance*.

6. *Walter*, who assuming other designations than from their Fathers Office, their names are swallowed up in obscurity.

7. Margaret, Married to Sir John Audley, to the Ffifers.

8. Anna, Married to Giffard, a great Lord in South Wales.

9. Helen, Married to Sir John, Llewellyn to the abbeys.

6. 7. 8. 9.

JOHN of St. John, and a. Hereditary Lord great Stewart of Scotland, was born about 1072. the 16 year of Malcolm the 3d, Surnamed Can-more, about whose regular Count for the most part he was Educated. On the Death of his renowned Father ~~John~~ in 1093, he travelled to Foreign Countries, by which absence he was neither a better nor worse in the successive Usurpations of the Throne by Donald Bone, and Duncan, the first Lawful Brother, and the other base Son to the above King ~~Malcolm~~; and living in an Age when Christian Princes and great men were zealously bent to recover Palestine out of the hands of the infidels, he joined the Crossbowmen in 1096, and was with the good and great Godfrey Duke of ~~Beritum~~ in 1097, in the Battle of Dugommier with ~~Schwarz~~ General of the ~~St. John~~ and in 1098 and 1099 at the Bloody Singes, and taking of the Cities of Antioch and Jerusalem, and after having paid some Ransomes in this

Henry VIII, he returned in the Reign of *Ed-
gar*, a junior King of Scotland, with great
reputation to his Country, and a share of
the Government and Justice of the Castle, and
filled his office with two great Princes,
Edgar and *the Earl*, and *David* his Brother:
though the King and his later, his Figure
and services were but conspicuous and mem-
tory, though the Kinges of his Youth, Old
Age, and the early appearance of his excel-
lent Son *Malcolm* on no stage of the World.

¶ In three Confirmation Charters by *Cos-
patrick* 3d of that name, and 2d Earl of Dum-
ber, one to the Church of *Durkam* of the
Church of *Derkam*; and in an other, to the
Church of *Malcolme*, of the Lands of *Her-
kirk* and *Spot*; and in a third, of the Lands
of *Dundas* to *Elias* Son of *Auttered* by *Wal-
terus* Son of *Cospatrick*; to which 3 Charters,
all demonstratively granted towards the close
of the Reign of King *David* who dyed 1015,
Alan *Dapifer* is a Witness, who may be,
without stretch, presumed to be the *Alan* of
whom we now treat, seeing after this no *Al-
an Dapifer* is to be found: and immediately
in the Reign of *Malcolm* the Fourth, there is
a common witness to his Charters, *Walterus*
de Alan *de Caignel* *Felix*, or *Engulfus*.
I have observed no other *Dapifer* in the Reign
of King *David* than this *Alan* alone, which
leads us to conceive that in fact that this *Al-
an* *Dapifer* was *Alan*, and to be a relation

which had alreadly been mentioned
elsewhere, for all that shall be, ought to be not
neglected, that is to say, in the first
place, by the King, and of all others
in the Kingdom, the people will commonly wear
the marks of Condemnation. Therefore, Con-
demnation is to be held out as a warning, when
or if any man may be found in several blunders,
particularly in the story of *Dobrefit*, &
therefore, on unavoidable conclusion, I intend
that the *Archbishop* *Walter* to King *David*, and
that he may say unto *Walter* his Son & Success-
or, who is early & soon off a voyage to that
King, *Charles*, in order definitely to impose
upon *Elis* *Archbishop*, and upon the addition of
John, *Archbishop* *Canterbury*, that he hath lived during
the above reign, and hath only had the
name of the Office while his father *John*
Walter hath been in the exercise of it, who
is the subject on which I am immediately to
enter: of whom and his Successors in blood
and Office, in the subsequent Period I shall
treat, from the *Book* of *Chartulari*, *Chroni-
cle* of *Wickford*, the *Continuation* of *Forman*,
ancient and modern *Monastic* acts, all (and
such like) valuable Authorities, affording
to my self a library of making such Obser-
vations, and natural Inferences as are not
inconsistent with the Laws of History; and
in no ways can be refuted: also by compa-
ring the Dates of the *Deaths* of the 6 Per-
sons in the Line in the next Period, as

(8)

kind-levell'd by a little of the
Dr. of England's Country Observing the
first mention, and passing the expressions of
affection in the life of the Author, I have ad-
vanced to him an auxiliary Chronology
of the Birds, with his own Cautions and
a few Additions with other materials con-
cerning and comparisons of things present,
but without, with a summation to the Con-
sideration and Confirme of his Discoveries or
doubts. Moxments of equal Candour with
my self, and of better judgement and bet-
ter Observations, and with this Adverife-
ment, I shall leave and introduce *Walter*,
the 2d in the Line in our 3d Period.]

But I must first inform you that this
Alan died anno the first of the Reign of
Edw. 1st, the fourth, in the 79th of his Age,
having survived his Father *Walter* 59 years,
leaving Issue by his daughter Daughter to *Per-
gus de Galesia Senior*, Lord of *Galloway*.

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *Adam*, designed *Adam Filius Alanis Da-
pifer* in the Charters of *Collingham*, *Hel-
singt* and *Califream*.

3. *Simon*, call'd *Frater* to *Walter Filius
Alanis Dapifer* in the Chartyulary of *Paflay*,
and brother to *Robert* (Ancestour to the
whole Family of *Roys*,) design'd in the
monastic Register, *Nepos* to the above
Walter Filius Alanis Dapifer.

WALTER

WALTER Second of that Name, and third Hei-
ditary Great Steward of Scotland, Son
and Heir of *Alan*, by our Reputation was born
in the 1103 year of the Christian Era, the
first of the Reign of King *Alexander 1st*, his
Education was suitable in the times and his
Quality. About 1123, in the tenth year of
King *David 1st*, he is a Common Witness to
his Charters, join'd with *William Cumin*
Chancellour, *Hugh Moril* afterward Con-
stable, and *Fergus de Gormiz* &c. and is de-
signed all that Reign *Walterus filius Alanis*,
without any other *Alien* (his Father *Al-
anus Dapifer* being then alive) and being so
eminent in the Court, and favour of that great
Prince, we must necessarily form a very ad-
vantageous Character of him, and may justly
suppose that he was more then a Speculator in the
different *Schemes* of that warlick and Religi-
ous Reign. He succeeded his aged Father *Alan*
in 1153 in the first year of *Malcolm 4th*, in
the earliest of whose Charters and in other
Charters by many eminent Persons, about the
same date, he is denipp'd *Filius Alanis, Dapifer*
Scotie, de Regis. In 1160, that King gave him
the Lands of *Birchinlode*, and *Le Garsdale*,
as fully and freely as they were posseſſed by
his Grandfather King *David*, likewise *Molle*
heretably

secretly and as freely as any Bishop or Doctor in the Kingdom of England hold their Ecclesiastical of the Crown, in which went his Office of the *Walterus Filius Alanus Dapifer* or *Seneschallus*. And to the the Honour of Saint Edmund, he is of the time of *Walterus filius Alanus Dapifer* founded, the *Convent of Bury of Saint Edmund*, the Monks of the *Augustinian Order*, and endued it with large Lands and Revenue, and many immunitiess which Ordination is confirmed by the aforesaid King, in the above mentioned year. [And here *Editor* Justice must be taken notice of, who hath led his followers, and his and their Readers into a mistake, relating the Founder of *Paslay* to be *Alexander* by name, which Error of his is less excusable, he being a Church-man, seeing his access to the *Chartularies of Abbots and Bishops Seats*, or his Correspondence with those who had them in keeping, might have rendered his information easy and himself secure, and in hundreds of instances would have discovered to him, that *Walter* was his Name who flourished in this Period of time.] This Royal Charter expresseth him *Walterus filius Alanis Dapifer meus*. So it is plain that at that time *Dapifer* and *Seneschallus* were understood to import one and the same Sense, Signification and Office.

Throughout the Course of this Reign, one *Sumner*, the powerful Lord of *Argyll* rebell'd as

Inf. He writes of Prince King of Galway, & of
Kilkenny &c &c, & to the King by the Inter-
ests of his son and other he was sent over
to Ireland, yet he returned and fought the
Battle of Kinsale the 16th, and brought that
under his Subj. Since: he now stood under
his intent to revenge his former affrages; and
alio he publicly, for fear that he could not
provid himself the Pitt in an altered Docu-
ment, without affixing to it other undertakings
(for Anderson knows no friends) and being
as he is now above a Subject, he therefore
would all the Sovereignty, and resolved at one
bold Break to cut that C. off from his *King* & *Take*
the head, and aduce it on his own, & sacri-
fice his life in the Confe. Varying to this,
he now did all necessary preparations, as to
Transport Ships and Ammunition from Ireland
Norway and the Isle of Man, and prepared
the *Shoards*, and inhabiting of *Adgar* to his
own mind, and having placed his *Adgar*,
reviewed his Army and Garrison'd his Fleet,
consisting of 1000 full brace Boats and Carr-
rochs &c, on an appointed day *Aug 1660*,
he gave the Signal and set out, load'd with as
vain hopes as his Sails were with an unprospec-
tous Wind, and being unresolved upon what
place to make his first descent, he coasted about
for some days, which alarm'd all the Royal
Subjects, and gave them time to unite and
gather Spirits. And at last as if he had prov'd

the way to his own destruction, by trifling in the affairs of the Queen, till the King was circumcised, and the current of the River, and most of breadth and depth, through the sterile Marches in the center, which were as great as intended, which put him and his Army in great Confusion, while the great disdaining the try of, because of the want of a Ship, but had diffidence howver the Men and force of his Fleet, however consider the difficulties in diffidental things in the best Order he could and landed on the West side of the River, about 10 miles below Glasgow, and advancing in, mounted in the field, to make way for his Numbers, and to provide for their security. But before his Forces were wholly landed, or he being heard by an union of his Confederates and Adelocentary, he was opposed by our Master, Great part of Scotland, Hiseditary Lord of the Province, who with his Son Alan and a choice Band of his Retainers, and other dutiful Subjects, gave the Rebells a brisk attack, who after a bloody Conflict, made a disorderly Retreat to their Carricks and other Boats, leaving Dugal imaginary King Somerled's Son and Heir kill'd in the Field, and himself a miserable Captive, who in lieu of Laurels, and of mounting a Throne, was fain to take a miserable Goal, and mounted on a Chair to the Terror and Example of wise Policy.

The surprising and opportune defeat of such

is prepared and terrible Enemy without, & to
Slay to the Conquer and all good Countries, and
will slay and the Crown against the same
Country, and also give convincing proofs to the
the Lord Great Steward, by his Officers being
Offices in a just & upright judgment, had received
and very much of the Government, which he
had her service, not only gave the generous
defender great satisfaction, but also did a
comy Place, Honours, Royal bounty and fa-
vours were heaped upon him, as distinguishing
Marks due to Virtue, Loyalty, and such
Royal Successes.

It is clear, by the best Observation, that at
about this Time (and probably to corroborate
what he said) he gave to the Religious
of Dunfermline, two complete Tolls, one in his
Burgh of Ransay, and the other in Innerkeith-
ing. To the first of which Grants, Engerham
the Kings Chancellour is a Witness, as to the
Second, Walter his own Chamberlain.

In December 1165 his good Master Malcolm
4th dying, in the day of his Interment, for the
respect he bore to that Kings Soul, as also for
those of his own Fathers and Mothers, he
gives 24 Acres to Dunfermline lying in the
bounds of the Burgh. To which deed Richard
and Andrew Bishops of St. Andrews and
Katerine are witness, so is Nicolaus the de-
ceas'd and the then Kings Chancellour.

And as the favour of King Malcolm to him
was great, so it was no ways belied by the

first Duke of Burgundy his Brother and
Successor, for he, the Duke, who could not
refuse such a man that was his Brother, Olde, Alain, and
Savoy, in whose Court he was made
and brought up, and was of a good education, and
intended to be a Clerke, till he grew out
of his Cradle, being a white Page (Garter 11)
the Duke, who is a relation to the last of the
Kings of France, of several places and divers
titles, in which he is design'd Marquis of
Avesnes, and Marquis of Brie, frequently, as are his
Successors, his Son *Alain*, and his Grand Child
Walter, placed in order next to the Clerke and
Chancellor, and before the Earls and other
greatest men of those times.

Alho' the Court and Camp are the Stage,
whereon he acted the part of a Loyal Subject
and a good Country-man, yet, now finding
Age, and its natural consequences approaching,
he gave attendance rarely, and only on choice
occasions, making his presence matter of ci-
remony... the one, and of absolute necessity to
the other.

There were at the Court he applied himself
to such works of Piety, as that Age thought
most religious: He was at great expence in
contributing to, and at no less pains to encou-
rage the building, and the structures of the
Chard and Abbey of *Pigmont*: He gave to the
Abbey and Hospital of *Alençon*, the Land
of *Alençon*, also the Land of *Land*
and *Alençon*, also *Alençon*, *Land*, and
Leuth.

which on the North side of the water of *the*
and not only the city of *Eding* in the said
burgh, in that River, but also the banks of
one of three *Neas* at the mouth thereof, where
over the whole *Eding* (§ 8. see carcase of
it) and *land* (§) of his *Dores* limited by *Du-*
ringlass, *Eastmarch*, and *Glencaul*, &c. All in
the Shire of *Str*. In which Great King *David*,
Earl *Henry* his Son, *Malcolm* the 4th, King
William, Earl *David* and his own *Heirs* &
Successors are remembered with singular
tenderness and respect; he also gives to the
Abbot and Religious of *Kelso*, &c. &c. over the
Burgh of *Roxburgh*, an Acre in *Str*, and two
parcels of Land in *Ranfrem*. But to descend
to such Particulars, would be to make a
review of the Registers of the most part of the
Abbeys in this Kingdom, to whom he was a
Benefactor, altho' this would show his Bounty;
and in some measure the extent and greatness
of his Estate, yet it would swell this Work
above its designed Proportion.

Thus he liv'd an illustrious Example of
Piety and Virtue, in the uninterrupted Favour
of three Wise and Valiant Kings; And was an
Ornament to the Court in times of Peace, and
a faithfull Support to the Crown in time of
Wart and however equall'd, not excell'd by
his Contemporaries. And being arriv'd at the
Age of 71, and spent through Fadigues in the
Service of his King and Country, he pay'd
his last Debt to Nature in 1177, the thirteenth

of the Reign of King William, son and the
Lyon, having survived his Father about 27
years, and was interr'd in the Abbey Chancery
of Fécamp, before the High Altar, 12. vij. 11
Sive by his wife Eustorga de Salius, Heiress of
the Lands of Nod in the Sheriffdom of Rox-
burgh.

1. Alan, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. Walter, whose Son William is design'd
about 1185, in Charters, to the Abbey of
Abbeys, *Wilielmus Filius Walteri, Capo Ab-
bati Abbeys.*
3. Margaret, mentioned in the Chartula-
ry of Fécamp.

ALAN

SECOND of that name and 4th Hereditary
Lord Stewart of Scotland, Son and
Heir of Walter, was Born in 1140, in the
reign of David the 1. In his Education he
had the advantages of the Example and in-
struction of a wise Parent to form his mind
in virtuous habits & Principles. In 1163 in the
12th of his Age, the 12th of Malcolm the 4th,
he assisted his Father Walter, in the memo-
rable over-throw of the Notable Rebel Sta-
mord, as is before related in its proper
place. During his Fathers Life, he is design-
ed in Charters, *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapi-
jent*, upon which Death in 1172 he suc-
ceeded

warded him, and always after in the Grace
of King William, of others, &c. of his own, he
had a gift of them. When Walterus Dapifer
died, and Alano, Villus M. d. Dapifer
deceas. Scutifer. he confirm'd all those
Charter of the Church to the Abbot of Mel-
rose, and Fisher. for he gave to God, St.
John, St. Edmund, and the Religious of
Chartre, of the Hospital of St. John, of a compas
tum in his Barony of *Refre*. Adjacent to
the Church yard, and the liberty of one
Net for fishing Salmon in *Clent*, which
David respects the Souls of King David the 1st.
Earl Henry his Son, and Malcolm the 4th
his Grand Child, and the Souls of the Gran-
te, and his Ancestors and Successours: also
he gave and claim quitted, in pure Alms,
to the Religious of *Melross*, a Pasturage on
the west side of *Redre*: likeways the Lands
of *Baremor* and *Godenech*, which they held
of *Richard Waleis*. Moreover he Dotes an
Annual Summ of Money, payable always
at *Pentecost*, out of his Lands in the Vil-
lage of *Thirlstane*, to buy Wax to be Light at
the Altar of St. Mary in *Melross*.

In 1190, he gave to the Abbot and Reli-
gious of *Kels*, many Lands lying in the Ba-
rony

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†: Bretis, bath most unaccountably pas-
sed over this Alan in Silence, and left him
out of the Line.

son, of the March, in which year he imitated the example of his Grand-Father Alan, and was admitted with the Cross, and was one of the Knights. We thus see attended King Edward of England, who with Richard King of England &c. were engaged in a Holy-War against the Turks, and was at the Siege and capture of Acre, in the Month of July 1191, and having passed through innumerable dangers, he returned home from a melancholy expedition, which although it protracted no time, but disappointments, set the Nation and Empire in a general Train.

In 1197 a difference breaking out betwixt the Vallijs and Tenants in the Kings Property, in the County of *Gloucester*, on the matter of Boundaries, and powerful and factious persons of the Neighbourhood, instigated by *Hamet Earl of Chester, Orkney, and Fife*, who clandestinely sent them Auxiliaries. In soold by his Sons *Roderick and Torbjorn*, who intollit Youthes to inquire into this matter, and to compote affairs, *Alan*, Son of *Walter Lord great Stewart* to the King, was sent, who tryed all the Arts of Wisdom and Experience to bring things to an accomodation, but in vain; therefore he had recourse to other measures, and set up the Royal Standard at the Town of *Hereford*, which was takid to by all the Loyal Subjects in the neighbouring Countries, making up a body

of choice Friends, which he led on, to put out the Rebels, who were compassing their preparations at *Desmond*, near to which place he bravely reached them, kill'd *Red* *Desmond* their General, Son to the Earl *Holland*, with his own hand; disordered, scatter'd and yet so slight those impudent invaders of the Country of the Crown, and this accomplish'd by the force of courage and the sword which he could not exert by Prudence and gentle forbearance, by which means Earl *Holland* was so humbled that he gave his Son *Torfin* a hostage for his better behaviour.

And this seems to be the last considerable Scheme that this great man effect'd. The remaining part of his life having produc'd no extraordinary Occasions. He was by all that can be concluded upon from Antient and scatter'd fragments, most Religious according to the times; as his Revivifications to Abbeys and his adventures in the Holy-War do sufficiently witness, and wife, loyal & courageous, honoured by his Prince, esteemed by his fellow subjects, and dyed loved and Lamented by both in 1223, in the 46th of the Reign of *William* Sur-named the *Lover* in the 64th of his Age, and surviv'd his said *Walter* 26 years, and was interred in the Abbey Church of *St. Swithun* leaving issue by his first Daughter to *Morgund* Earl of *Marr*, *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.

Walter, Earl of

THE FIRST of the name of *Walter*, and son
 of *Henry* Earl *Greys* of
Sandland, son and heir to *John*,
 died in 1173, in the 8th year of the King,
 and succeeded his Father in 1164, in the
 40 of the aforementioned King, he first
 designs himself in Charters *Walterus filius*
Alni filii Willielmi Dapifer Regis Scocie, and
 afterwards *Walterus filius Alni Dapifer*
et Singulatus Domini Regis Scocie, which lat-
 ter designation he seems to have adher'd to
 from 1214. In the first of *Alexander* the
 second, and for ever after he laid aside the
 word *Dapifer*, and appears plainly to be
 the first of this Line, who imposed *Sang-
 callus* or *Stewart* as Sur-name on his younger
 Children, which was before restricted to
 the Office, and only given to the Repre-
 sentative of the Line. This is that *Walter*,
Stewart of Scotland, whom our Historians
 design of *Dundonald*: he co: firm'd all those
 Grants of his Ancestors to the Abbeys of
Arbroath, *Paisley* and *Kelso*, &c. And gives
 them additional Donations of Churches,
 Mills, Poniets and Woods, with relaxations
 & new privileges, &c. in his Lands of *Inver-
 wick*, *St. Mungo*, *Cardron*, *Mucklin*, *Mellie*, &
Cardy, *Walter*

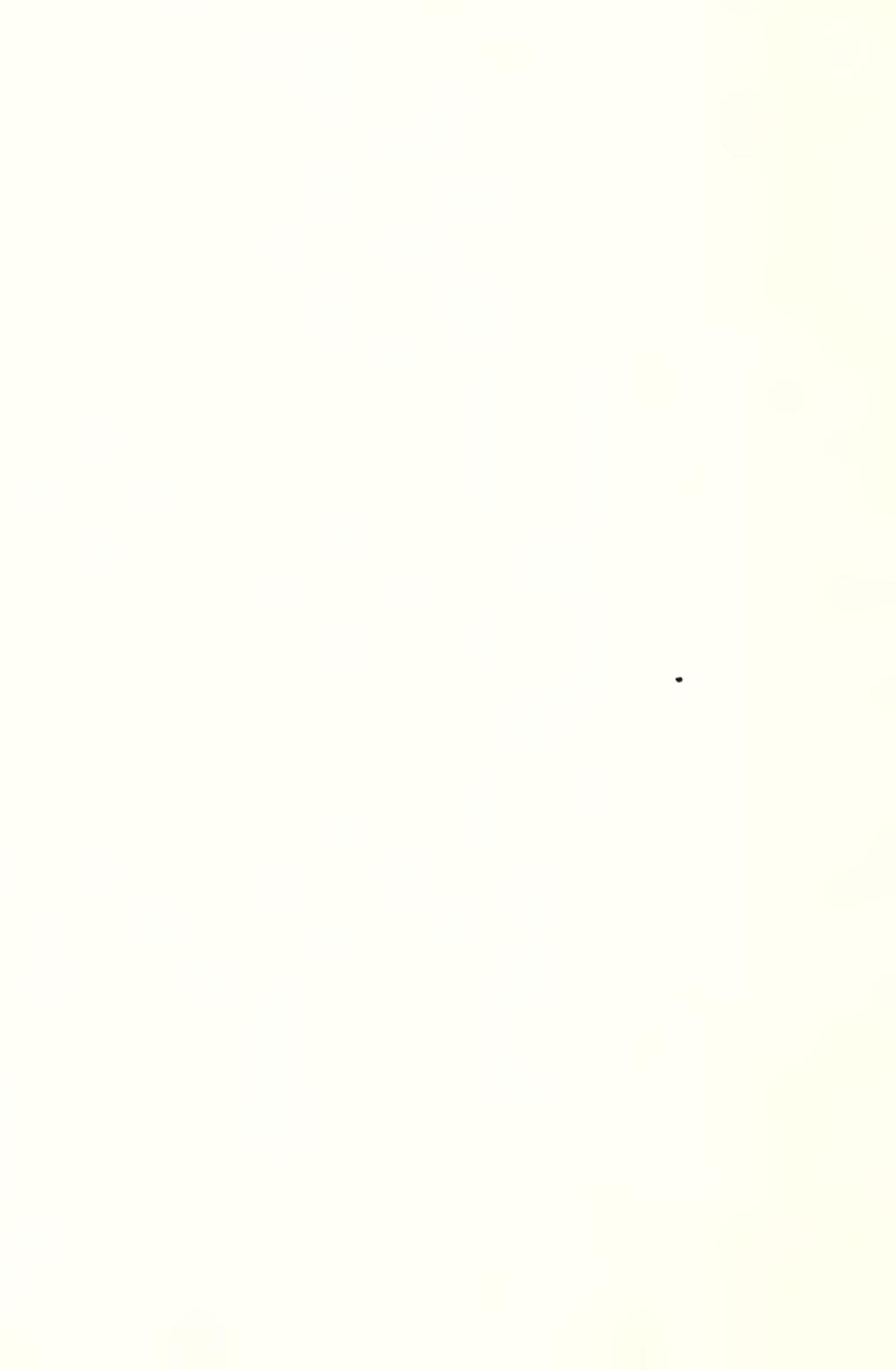
and for the Pictures, Books and Drawings
etc. exceeding the number and value of twenty
thousand, and a pair of Books from the
Library and Library of Walter, the new Patron of
Tant in the Library of Inverailly. The
Library gives in the Catalogue of Balmoral
Convent, one Album of Lure in the Parish of
Paisley, and his late Benefice in the new
Convent of Elgin's Sons, in which Conven-
ter he has had a particular concern and
fondness for the Soul of his Sovereign
King William, His Own, and that of his
Wife Queen, and that of all his ances-
tors and Successors, and Friends and Rela-
tions.

In the 11th of St. Andrews, on St. Bartholomew's
Day, 1329, being the Annual
Feast of the Birth of Alexander the
Second, and the 16th of his Reign, that King
to put a distinguishing mark of his favour
upon our Walter Great Stewart of the Crown,
and to reward his merits and Services, con-
sensually invested him Lord Justiciar of Scot-
land, and in Charters after this Date he is
always design'd, *Walterus Pillus Aliani Com-
missarius & Justiciarius Scottie*, which ho-
nourable and weighty Post he continued in
till his Death, and managed it with great
fidelity and commendation.

In 1334, Alan de Galway, Lord of Gal-
way, Lord High Constable of Scotland,
died, left his single Benefice in Irland

and his son his Daughters, i. Mabel, Wili-
m, Roger & Cecily, i. the Countess of Winchester, & Da-
ughters of the Béthel, Lord of Berwick, Castle of
Clifford, &c. & a younger Son to this King
of Denmark, which partitions so irritated Tho-
mas call'd *Thomé*, as also the *Baron* Richard Son to
the before express'd Lord Alan, that in 1399
having made of his Party Olane King of *Scot*,
His Father in Law, & the *Gildroib* a popular
& active fellow his chief Associates, wrought
upon the male-contended inhabitants to
King *Alexander* the 2d King of *Scots*, that
the great Lordship of *Galloway* should rather
be confer'd upon him and remain intire, than
be divided & disposed to three Females and
their Husbands strangers; both against the
interest of that Countrey in particular, and
of the Crown of *Scotland* in general, but
that just and wise King refused to act any
thing in prejudice of the rightful Heires, so
that the Bastard *Thomé* and his confederates
sorred to that degree, that he usurped the
Title and Possessions of *Galloway*, and ef-
fayed to maintain by Rebellion, which he
could not do by favour and justice.

Against whom the King himself in Person
marched attended with an Army of the most
fleble & considerabell Subj^s, of which
were *Walter*, Lord *Highewart*, *Makinsay*, &
John *Ferdinand* *Earl* of *Ross*, & *Sir Archibald*
Duglas, who finding the Rebels compleat
in their confederacy, strengthened & encouraged



by Skinner and others, well provided and placed on most advantageous ground for situation, and not to be attacked without very apparent loss: & in this instant while the King, with one part of the Army, sate'd the Rest, the three named Generals led on another on the flanks of the Army, their forces, and forced them to submit to the cruelties of Death, Wounds, Torture, & the one half of the Inhabitants being killed in the field and half, the rest of the multitude multitudinously Ropes about the necks, & hasted to the Royal Camp, crying Mercy, Mercy, which they obtained. Thomas and Gildroth escaped to Ireland, resolving on the first opportunity to ask another Share of Treachery: the King returning from this Expedition, left Walter Cumyn Earl of Monteith to compose and prevent disorders, who found no business requiring a necessity of his presence long in these parts, yet in his absence the two Irish-rebels, Thomas & Gildroth, return'd with strong Reinforcements, accompanied with a party of Kings Son & his followers, who to inflame their Courage with Rage & a lexeme burnt their Ships. To guard against the strength of their Attempts, Walter Lord High Stewart, and Patrick Earl of Dunbar were ordered with sufficient Troops, who managed affairs so wisely, that they discouraged some of the Inhabitants to enter in a new Rebellion, on the arguments of law, but the

being of experience and inclining Justice, and by the like methods, others who had joined the Enemies, were so terrified, that they deserted and returned to their Duke, Thomas and Gilbert finding themselves narrowly watch'd & hemm'd in on all quarters, and as it hap'd filled, yielded the castle to Edward Clevenger, & obtained mere favour than could have been expected, being first imprisoneyed and then Pardon'd, though never tru'ly tried, leaving the poor Bragelins, irreduc't to fault for themselves, abandoned by Edward, and as easy prey to any who had a mind to knock them on the head; who were miserably intreated over and cut off by the Citizens of Ghent, with whose tragical Fate I conclude this Story.

About 3 years after this, upon the fourth day of March, 1259, Joane, Queen to Alexander the second, and Daughter to John King of Scotland and England, Deceasing at London without Issue, his Majesty was importuned by the joint and most earnest Addresses of his Subjects, for the preservation of the Royal Line in his own Person, to enter again in a Married State, which he so far condescended to, that he sent Walter, his Lord Great Stewart, his Ambassadour to France, to treat on that Subject with Inger, iam Lord of Coucy: the excellent Parts, admirable Beauty and Birth of whose Daughter Isabell, Fame had proclaimed Worthy of

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a Royal Child which to judge, it seems, he determined like another faithful Father of Israel. Having managed this affair with all art and care, he lived, and died so, that he made his Bed like King Alfonso, a happy Bridgeman, while Sultan Meptials was performing with the fair irreconcileable Lady, at Roxburgh, on the Head of Pentecost, Anno 1239, the pleasure of his Friends, and many here in Grudees, to the Club-
table, of his People, having been a Widower only two months, and days.

This was a creditable Patriot, having overcome the Difficulties, and sustained the Weight of several eminent Characters, in which he shew'd himself, a faithful Surveyor of the Revenues of the Crown, a discerning and exact Judge, a wary and Valiant General, a wise Counsellour, and a competent Courier, Decessit Anno 1241, Aged 66, in the 27th of Alexander the Second, and survived his father him almost 28 years, and was Interred in the Abbey Church of Paisley, before the High Altar, leaving His by Peansis Daughter to Gillicriff Earl of Angus.

1. *Alexander*, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. *John*, Sighed with the Cro's and kill'd at the taking of Damietta in Egypt in 1249, in 52(y), and dyed without issue. Yet some histories place his Death in 1270, in 60(y).

3. *Walter*, also sign'd with the Charters
as 3, who is left & sign'd in the Charters with
same *Renfrew* & *Miles* & *John* & *Great* &
Smith, and afterwards *William* & *Renfrew* &
Conrad & *John* 4th, of whom in the Appendix
to this Chapter some of whose Actions
by a palpable Chronological error are at-
tributed to his Father, by *Hector Boetius*
and his followers, seven years after his Fa-
ther's Decease.

4. *William*, mentioned in some Charters
as a witness; of whose issue there is no ac-
count. Our Historians and Genealogists
etc. have foisted in a *Robert*, another Son
of this *Walter*, and make him Ancestour to
Darnly and *Lenox*, but without ground, as
shall appear in the Appendix to the next
Chapter.

5. *Bertrix*, Married to *Malgwino* Earl
of *Lenox*, and had issue.

6. *Chriffian*, 2d Wife to *Patrick*, 3th in
the Line, Earl of *Dumbar*, and had issue.

7. *Margaret*, Espoused to *Neel* *de Galloway*
alias Carrick, second Earl of *Carrick*, and
had issue.

An APPENDIX to the foregoing
Chapter

O F

Walter Stewart Earl of Morn-
teth, &c.

WALTER STEWART Earl of Morn-
teth, was Third Son to Walter,
and Brother to Alexander Great Stewart of
Scotland, and was Born about 1321, i.e.
6th of the Reign of Alexander the Second,
and anno 1248 April 29th, at Moray, he
is designed Walterus filius Walteri filii
li in a Charter by Patrick Earl of Dunbar,
confirming that Grant to the Abbot and
Convent of Melrose, of the Lands of Fifeil-
lisbrough, by Mr. William Greenlaw, in which
year he was signed with the Crutch, and with
his Brother Alexander Lord Great Stewart of
Scotland, the Earl of Dunbar, Sir Willi-
am Douglas, and Sir David Lundy of
Crawfurd, and several Scottish Gentlemen,
attended Lewis the Ninth King of France in
his Expedition in the Holy war, in 1356.
He was one of the Loyal Gentlemen who
adhered firmly to the interest of Alexander
the Third, when Walter Comyn Earl of
Morneth and his Associates, after a most in-
solent manner, had made their King re-

his Queen Prisoners, and usurp'd Authority, and abus'd the Government, under specious pretences. In a Charter Dated at Penfleth, March 1514 1562, he is design'd Well-
erus Seneschallus Comte de Morlaix, and then gets from Dugald Son of Iarla, the
Lands of Schynkynha &c and Kestiffin
in the West of Tarberch and Rehumb &c.
Graffyn. In 1264, August 3d, he aid'd
King Alexander the 3rd in the battell of
the Largis in Cunibert, against Haie
King of Noroway, and was in the Right
Wing of the Army, led on by his Brother
Alexander Lord High Stewart of Scotland,
who was the first who forced the King to
lose Ground, and then ran their backs,
and was the chief Author in obtaining a
glorious Victory.

April 19, in 1285 at Scone, being the
16th day after Easter, William Cumyn of
Lauch, Brother to John Lord of Badzerock
and Dalswintoun, claim'd the whole Earldom
of Monteith, from our Walter Stewart,
upon some unexpress'd Causes, before King
Alexander, in a frequent Aſſemblie of his
Council, (for the very Name of Parliament
was then unknown, & is not to be found in
any Authentick Record, before the Reign of
John Valiel,) who determin'd the Title and
one half of the Earldom, in favour of Wal-
ter Stewart, and the other part to William
Cumyn.

In 1295, September the 20th, at Turn-
lyth, in Comick, he and his Sons Alexander
and John are members, of a Society
consist of mutual adherence, betwixt se-
veral Noble persons, as in more length relat-
ed, in our account of his Nephew, James
Lord High Stewart of Scotland.

In 1291, he is one of the Arbitrators or
Auditors in the Competition for the Crown,
betwixt John Balliol Lord of Galloway, and
Robert Bruce Sur-named the Noble Lord of
Annandale. And upon Edward the first King
of England's Decision in favour of the for-
mer, he had the misfortune to be highly
in Favoue with that fawfeleſs King John,
and made a considerable figure in all the
publick Transactions in the beginning of
his Reigne.

In 1295, though arrived at the Age of
75, he with Malis Earl of Stratherne, Do-
nald Earl of Mar, John Strabellzy Earl of
Athol, Malcolm Earl of Lenox, William Earl
of Ross, John Cumyn Earl of Busham, and
John Cumyn Senior Lord Badzenoch, ente-
red England, ravaug'd Cumberland and Besieg-
ed Carlisle, to revenge the injuries done to
Scotland & her Independence, by Edward the
first, Sur-named Longfam'ld King of England,
& returning was at the Battle of Dunbar in
the above-mentioned year, notwithstanding
flying to the Galle, and surrend'ring him-
self upon a Siege on honourable conditions,

yet he was well educated, and in
learninging the Latin, and French
and English, and out regard to the
Character, or the Fashon and theour of a
King, or of all his Lovers, or who else
preferred him, while this was thought to
have been Sincereely observed. For this
Politick, Ambitious and Cruel friare, was by
dexterity, artifise, and cunning in maintey-
ning his selfe, that he did upon wares and
meanes to influe the most invincible tyes,
and turn them to an other Language, Senfe
and Party.

This Walter Stewart Earl of Moneith
was put to Death in the 76th year of his
Age, in 1396, in the 4th, and I may say
the last year of the Reign of John Balil of
unworthy memory.

We have no express account of his Wife,
but by the most probable inferences she
was the eldest Daughter and Co-heirels to
Walter Cumyn Earl of Moneith, and in her
Right he Succeeded to the Honours and
a part of the Estate of his Father in Law :
his Issue were the before named,

1. Alexander, of whom below, who in
1391,* is desyred Alexander de Moneith
Esq; a Gentleman of Moneith. And

2. John

2. John, who in 1293, is described
as the son of Mowbray Frater Com-
muniti de Mowbray, so it is clear that these
two brothers are named the 2 dukes
of Lancaster being by a mis-
take and before Authority, Walter Stew-
art Earl of Mowbray in 1286, are then
John, Alan, Alexander and John, and from
this time 1293, the next royal issue made
of Walter Earl of Mowbray, and Alexan-
der his Son, in Fland's Rollery of Papal U-
spensation, and in the *Feuera de Amyng-*
Ar in the above express'd year 1293, in
the forenamed Author *Prizau*, Alexander is
Earl of Mowbray, and in the *Feuera Tom.*
Page 782, anno 1297 — John, as de
Mowbray is designated *Frater Comuniti de Mow-
bray*, which I presume makes good the adver-
sion that they were Stewarts by Blood, and
Mowbrays by Surname.

3. Alexander de Mowbray, Eldest Son and
Heir to Walter Stewart Earl of Mowbray is
one of the parties with his Father, &c. of the
abovementioned Solemn Compact *Feuera Ar.*
anno 1286 * His said Father, he and his Wif-
e, & others, are in the *Feuera Tom.* 2. Page 782 anno 1297.

* *Feuera Tom.* 2. P. 782 —
† These Remarks say much to prove the
whole Surname of Mowbray, to be Originally
of the Lord Stewarts Family.

* *Feuera Tom.* 2. P. 782

William made Donniers for a Burying place in the Abbey of Cen brath, and in 1292, he is design'd Alexander de Montebjatu Comite de Monteb. In 1296, † he was raised him with others in that concurred Bond commonly called Magna Roll, & created by Edward the 1st, from the most to be detectable in the British Nation, & design'd him Alexander, Comte de Monteb. ¶ the 15th of this Earl Alexander, if Obliviation fail not, were,

1. Alan, and 2. of whom below:

2. Madoc

¶ 2. Alexander de Monteb of whom Pla.
¶

The Earl of Monteb, was early in the service of Robert the first, in 1296, and taken by the English * carried Prisoner to England, Forfaulted and his Estate given to † him. † he died, leaving, it seems, a Son and a Daughter, Alan, both under Age, which I presume was the reason that John † of Monteb (most probably Uncle to this Earl Alan) was design'd Cusos Comitus de Monteb, in Anno 1299, in that famous Letter to the Pope from the great man, Gv.
¶

* Hist. Par. Usurpations Page 653.

† Dalrymple P. 292.

‡ Bawtry, Sc. 16th. 2. † Pugdall.

of Scotland and Earl Mauder, Earl of
Montgomery, William Wallace, the Bruce
and others have fallen to Edward, whom
I have supposed to have been Master to
King Edward, and if so, a tutor at his Birth-
place Durham, otherwise he would have been
his Sons Tutor in the year 1326, and per' ap' long before.

Placitum Parl of Scotland, similiter anno
1370, gives Marie de Montforte confirmacione
per suu unice quondam filiu Comitis de
Montfort, terras de Ab-foyl Diengon, Burke-
stoun, Cumbair & Lickapill & item
mercatorie qua vocatur Camb leine Myskett.

This Earl Mauder, was taken Prisoner
by Edward Baudouin at Baphe in 1330, and
killed at

His Successor in the Earldom, was Sir
John Graham, most probably of Abercorn; for in many of Charters, in the Reigne of
David the second, John Graham is deigned of
Abercorn in the year 1310 And Anno 1341
and 1342, Johannes de Graham Comes de
Montfort is mentioned. This Earl John
was taken at the Battell of Durham, October
the 17th. 1346. and by the order of Edward
the third, was hang'd as was Duncan the
first, and last Lived Earl of Fife. It

† Ex autogra. ponee Comitem de Morcaum
C. ex registro Chartersum R. D. 2d. ponee
Williamus Hamilton de Wifbra.

This most profounding that the Wife of the Earl John Graham, was Daughter to the Marquis, and that in her Right is Allured the Title, and that his Relict or rather his Daughter, married Robert Stewart, third Son to Robert the Second, who all that way succeeded to the Title and Honour of March, and by her was Father to the unlucky Murdoch Stewart, second Duke of Albany, as I have vouch'd in my account of his Father Robert Stewart Con-
tiverne of Scotland, who was the first that had the Title of Duke of Albany. And so I conclude this Appendix to this last Chapter, and shall go on with the Stock.

* *

ALLEXANDER

TEST of the Name of *Alexander*, and 6th
L^{ord} of this Family, in a direct Line, Lord
Great Stewart of Scotland, was born anno
1214, in the first of King Alexander the 2d.
In 1248 he join'd Lewis the 9th in his Ex-
pedition in the Holy War, and upon the
Death of Patrick Earl of Dunbar that year,
at he succeeded him as chief Com-
mander of these Scots, who were sign'd with
the Cross, and were forward in recovering
Jerusalem and Palestine from the Hands of
the Infidels. And in 1251, it appears by the
Acta publica Soc. publica by the authori-

es, and bound Mr *Blimer*; that he had the
Power to be one of the Council, and to be
him by the 3d. And in 1263, with *Patrick*
Earl of Dunbar, and Sir *William Lamb*,
and others, faithfully oppos'd the dif-
feral practices of *Malter* and *Alexander Cuningus*
Earls of Monteith and *Buckan*, and their ade-
herents, who had impudently seiz'd on the
Persons of the King and Queen, and usurped
an influence whi h it came through the
whole Management in Publick Affairs. 1260
King *Alexander* and his Queen *Margaret* have-
ing made a journey to *London*, and the prove-
ing to be with Child, her Father King *Henry*,
her Mother the Queen, and the Nobles of
England, interceded to let her stay till Per-
servation; which being agreed to, there was a
solemn Deed granted by King *Henry*, to
which *Richard King of the Romans* his Bro-
ther was Guarantee, as were several other
Nobles, that in Case of the Event of our Kings
Death the Child was to be delivered without
Dispute or Cavil, to any three or four of cer-
tain Noblemen of *Scotland*, named; in that
Grant and among the last, though not the
least, was *Alexander Lord Stewart* to our
King, whose Hereditary Greatness and Post, his
Love to his Sovereign & Country, and his In-
dependence on foreign Influence, render'd him
as considerable as any. Anno 1263. Augst.
3. at *Largis in Cuningham*, he had the ch
Command of the Right Wing of the Scot-
Army.

Army, and with irresistible Fury, Violence, and
Grenege, kill'd a many of the King's Troops
that day, and their Leader, for austeritie
from the Conquerours, and in grath at Dilk-
der drove them to Sir Skiptz; and when he
about, full upon the mere of the Main Body of
the French, where King Edward, of England,
and Alexander King of Scotland were hould
Heiroick Labours, he strok, as well as now he
true Valour did it gild, it self that Day
Laurel, Death or Flight were the Lawe of
the Sword, but our Alexander, Lord High
Stewart to the King, having his Vains fill'd
with the Blood of his Ancestour Banquo, and
being warm'd with his Example against these
Northern invaders, broke their Measures,
confounded and routed their Troops, dispers'd
thir remaining Number, and forced Victory
to declare for the Scots. *Thus* the凶狠
Prince, who was puff'd up with a Scope of
glorious successe, sustain'd irrecoverable Loss-
es by the misfortune of War and Valour of
the Scots, and was chas'd from the Field, and
with a poor Train of his disconioite Follow-
ers, escaped to his shatter'd Fleet, which for
the most part was destroyed by violent Tem-
pests and Stormes, and he being overcharg'd
with grief and Sickness, and utterly unable
to bear their Miseries and Oppressions, he sub-
mitte'd at Ordner to the overuling hand of Fate,
having surviv'd his Difgares not many dayes

Then the Scots having gallantly Defend'd
themselves, and Defeated their for-
midable Opponents, Resumed the War, and King
Alexander Commanded * his Loyal High
Stewart, to go down with in the Western Isles,
who were not in his Interest, which he ef-
fектually accomplished, and also invaded
the Highlands, where he, and Subjecc'd them,
which Island was made a Pindicle, and annex'd to the Crown of Scotland, and the
Highlanders were dispossess'd of their Royalty
& Consequential influence, and at last of the
Unification of 1603 years.

Brave, Honourable and Righful, generally
Specious, and Inscrutable Rewards of Merit
and Valour, and we must necessarily suppose
that such an excellent King as Alexander the
Third, would not be unmindful of the He-
roick and great services of such a Subject
and Patriot.

It was in this year, anno. 1263, and in
November month, that he got a Charter from
the exalted King, of the Barony of Gars-
ley now in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,
which

* The continuator of Fordoun Chronicle af-
firms that Alexander Lord Stewart of Scotland
was killed in the above Battel, but this con-
cerns us evidently by several fictions and per-
petual errors.

which I add, were convey'd to his Second Son, John, and his Posterity, in which John's Son, John, continued, from his birth, to be placed sufficiently, in my account, of the Succession of the Earls of Atholl and Earls of Gowrie, which the Author of *Original Evidence* was in the hands of the late Mr. John, the Third Lord of the Name, and was for some months in the custody of John Stewart of Kippel, a Baron of that Family, a Gentleman of 2000 at his death and Oblivion, who from his Birth and Knowledge, above 15 years ago, and ever since, frequently spoke, related this Relation to my self,]

These Stories and Facts, threatening Consequences being overpast, and the Queen having recovered (most of her Ancient Honour, the excellent King and the whole Nation, on their Successes, were disposed to breath the Comforts of Peace, and all after their own ways to express their various affections to the goodness of Providence, to their Titular St. Andrew, &c. &c. in good Humour and mutual Intercourse.

During these Intervals, - our Lord Great Stewart employ'd himself in the concern of his Family and Friends, and in the visits of his Kinsmen and Friends, and in acts of Kindness, following the Example of his Predecessors.

He gave to the Towns of Dryburgh, & St. Margaret's Church, in Lanark, an Annual

of five shillings and eight pence for maintaining Lights in the great Church and Chapel of the name) Burgh, in which Evident he desig[n]us himself *Alexander Regis Exeterum Beneficarius*.

He gave many Charters confirming the former Deeds of his Father Walter, and his Ancestours, to Paisley and other Abbeys and Churches; particularly on the Feast of the *Anunction of the blessed Virgin, Anno 1263* in presence of King Alexander, Son to the deceased King of that Name, and also before many Reverend and Noble Witness, he gave to the Abbot and Convent of Melgoss a new Grant, ratifying to them the Lands of Beremore and Godercib, which they held of Richard Wyses his Vassal, and of all their preceeding Rights they stood possess'd of, in the M[an]or of *Cerntable*, and Lands of *Mauchibyn*, also he claim quitted their wonted Servitudes, to which they were ty'd by their Antecedent Charters, as to comparances at this Court, freedom of Buying and Selling in any Mercats they thought fit, without opposition from his Baillies and their Servants: likeways he gives them a complete Title to the profits of + Forter-
tunes, Eschats and manerments in theie ex-
preſd Bounds: moreover so many unaceſſ-

fair exemptions and priviledges, too tedious to relate. Though this proved his mercifity greater, yet certainly it lessened his Power, and was prejudicial to his Interest in that Country. In this Charter, wherein is the fairest that ever paide by his Subjects, he confirmed Alexander's Benefac'ts. Scotie, John of Alford, Seneschall, the first cast of which castle was after this Decreed by him, and his Successors, with an alteration only in the Christian Name, when it was not the same.

In Anno 1277⁶, Januari, the 26th, at Edinburgh, he and his Son and Heir James, are Witnesses to a Charter granted by Alexander the Third, the 27th of his Reign, confirming a Deced by Nigel the deceas'd Earl of Carrick, to Roland Carrick (and his Heirs after him) declaring him chief of his Tribe, and arbitrator in all Pleas, Differences and other Affairs of that Prageny.

In Anno 1286, July 23d, on the Feast of St. James the Apostle, at Roxburgh by the Seal agreement of the Statutonal Contract betwixt Margaret Daughter to Alexander the third, King of Scotland, and Erik King of Norway by his Proxies, this Alexander, Lord high Stewart of Scotland, is one of the great men of the Scottish Council, who swore for the performance of the Articles agreed upon, to our King, and

As to his Character, it appears from the most rational infirmitie, that he had been one of the greatest men of his Nation, in the Nation, and that he gave to divers Friends that he had abilities and virtues, which rendered him worthy of his Descent, and Officers highly esteemed by his Prince; loved by his Country; dear to his Family, Friends and Neighbours; zealous in the Religion then in fashion, and a manifest Patron to the Clergy.

Our writers are not agreed as to the precise time of his Death, some placing it in one year, and some in another, but by the most proportioned calculation and abatements, (whereto Authors differ) he dyed anno 1283, in the 69th of his Age, and 33d of the Reign of *Alexander the 3d* and was Interred in the Abbey Church of *Paizay*, before the High Altar, having Survived his Father *Walker* 43 years. His Wife was *Jane* Daughter and Heiress to *James Son of Angus Mac Redbrak* Lord of the Isle of *Bute*, Descended of his own Family. His Issue by her were

1. *James*, of whom in the next Chapter,
2. *John*, of whom in the following Appendix to this Chapter.

3. *Elisabeth*, Wife to *William Lord Douglas Knight*, surnamed the *Hardy*.

An APPENDIX, to the foregoing Chapter,

O. 2

Sir John Stewart of Bonnington

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SIR THOMAS Second Son to Alexander & Brother
to James Lord High Stewart of Scotland his birth is placed in 1296 in the 23d
of Alexander the 2d. His Wife was Margaret
Daughter and Heiress to Sir Alexander Bon-
nington whose Right he became posses'd of
soony Laude in 1286 September 26th at
Lanbrynie in Carrick, he is a member of a
Solemn compact of mutual adherence be-
twixt several Noble Persons, as at more
length related in our Account of his Brother
James Lord High Stewart of Scotland.

In that memorable record call'd Ragman
Roll, Printed by Prynn in his large History
of Papal Usurpations, mention is made Aley
15th 1296, of Sir John Stewart Brother to
James Lord Stewart of Scotland, and 26th
26th (in the above year) of John Stewart
of Jedderworth, and of Sir John Stewart in
the Shires of Roxburgh and Lanark, but it
is most probable one man is here ex-
plained twice, the former date it putting his
first

first Submission to King *Edward*, and the latter the Oath imposed in Parliament on the Nation in general, and he being owner of Lands in both the mentioned Countreys, was obliged to swear twice, as others did in such circumstances, as the observing reader may notice in the forecited Bond of his image,

On Christmass day in 1296 at *Blackhall*, Sir *John Stewart*, in presence of his Brother *James Lord Stewart of Scotland*, and of many Honourable and Reverend Winesfes, gave a Charter to the Abbot and Convent of *Nikross* for the Honour of St. *Walleve* Abbot, and for the health of the Souls of his Ancestours and Successours, and of himself, his Wife *Margaret* and of his Children, two pound of Wax, to be payed yearly out of his Lands, by him and his Heirs at the Faires of *Roxburgh*, for furnishing one Tapier for fight at the Tomb of the named St. *Walleve*:

In 1297, he was in conjunction with his Brother *James Lord Stewart of Scotland*, *Robert Bishop of Glasgow*, Sir *William Wallace* and Sir *William Duglas*, who bravely essay'd to restore their Countrey to her Ancient Rights and Priviledges, and to break the Yokes of King *Edward's* Slavery and oppression.

Anno 1298, on the indisposition, necessary, or accidental absence of his Brother, he headed

Headed his Vast & aud Military Forces
 and a year ago In July 1297
 on Sanct Joly *Magdalene* Day, in took over
 Larmerdale *Birds* of *Fellish*, *Exchequer* King
 Duke and Duke banished his enemist *Scots* against
 the *Scots*) he actis as *Stewart* of *Smithfield*,
 and contredid with the renounced *Wallace*,
 for leading of the *Van Gund*,*s* claiming that
 although this Great man had extraordinary
 mettle, yet being a Creature of the Peoples
 making, he coulde not to have inviol'd the
 Inheretary Rights and priviledges of the
 Lord *Great Stewart*'s Family; and further,
 in great Wrath upbraide him to his Face,
 comparing him to an *Owle*, which from his
 Original had legg'd a Feather of every Bird,
 by which being richly plen'd he advanc'd
 him self above all others: which fatal con-
 tention together with the Treachery of Sir
John Cumyn of *Baldzenoch* and *Dalswinton*, (who was also a third Competitor on
 that ill timed point of Honour, who without
 stroak of *Sword* made a shameful Re-
 treat with ten Thoutand men) and so divi-
 ded the *Scots*, that Sir *John Stewart* and his
 Troys sustain'd the whole heat and weight
 of the Engagement at first, which made the
Heich Wallace at a distance admite his
 Courage, and the success of his Arme, whose
 heart melted for what had past, and threw
 away prejudices and hisse to his Aid, but
 before he could advance to him, he was pre-
 paring

prof'd with multitudes, and having com-
bini'd wond'ret he was kill'd, fighting for
Truth in defence of his Country, as were
also Sir Joh. Graham of Fernie, and Sir
John Grahame Grandison, to whom that Earl
of Fife, and many Threelands of the com-
mon People.

Our Histories give great Characters of this
brave Gentleman, as a valiant, resolute, hardy
fierceman, &c. and in his time of
trouble and common Fame, which are fre-
quently the Echoes of Truth and Menit, do
sufficiently confirm their Authorities; for
being interred in the Church yard of Fife
Hill, under a Monument rais'd over him,
which is yet remaining, it is called the
Tomb of the stout Stewart, contemporary
with Wallace, and killed by the English be-
low that Village, in a field of Battle on the
Banks of Ceron.

Some of our former Historians, upon a
supposition that he was Lord High Stewart,
designe him of Bute, which was a part of
the Patrimony of his elder Brother, and al-
though others of late have sufficiently disco-
vered him to be only a Branch and not the
Stock of that Family, yet they admit that
the *ſe* of Bute was his property and desig-
nation, and on his Death putting it a part
of the Lord High Stewarts Lands, they
pretended it related to the Family; and so
lay out this groundless allegation, amidst

be dyed without Issue, and so deprive him of a numerous offspring, as I measure I shall make out by and by from fictions and authorities and Narratives. But I shall first name his Children, and then prove my Assertion, his Issue whether,

1. Sir Alexander Stewart of Borth, Father to John Earl of a son of the King of Stewart.

2. Sir Alan Stewart, of whom the Lord of Darnly, Earl and Duke of Lenox and their several Countries.

3. Sir Walter Stewart, to whom King Robert Bruce, gave a Charter of the Barony of Dalswintoun: as did John Randolph Earl of Murray, this Walter Stephen, gave another of the Barony of Galtiss, from whom the Earl of Galloway by an Heiress &c.

4. Sir James Stewart, Ruler of Inverness and Craigbath and from Inverness, Lorn, Durisdeer, or Rossie: from Lorn or Inverness, the Earl of Athol and Buchan, the Stewarts of Garthill &c. Kynard and Spin and Inverdunyng: from the Earl of Buteon is the Earl of Traquair &c.

5. Sir John Stewart, of whose Issue I have discovered nothing from Charters.

6. and 7. Sir Hugh, and Sir Robert, mentioned by Hollingdon in his Chronicle of Ireland, in Anno 1318, whose then alliance I am not to defend.

3. *Willis* Wife to *Thomas Randolph* the famous Earl of Murray, who get with her the Barony of *Gifford* (then in *Drumfife* Scote, but now in the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, being also a distinct Stewartry of it self,) which his Son *John* gave to his Uncle *Sir Walter Stewart* as is above related.

And to prove what is above advanced, do it from the most presumable reasons that the subject requires.

And first, an Ancient Genealogical fragment of the *Duglasses* accounts, that *William* the *Hardy*, Lord *Duglas*, had to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Alexander Lord High Stewart of Scotland*: and by her had issue, the good Lord *James* much famed in History: and then the exact and most judicious Mr. *John Barbour*, in his excellent Book of the Life of King *Robert the first*, relating, in Page 154, that Sir *Thomas Randolph* and Sir *Alexander Stewart of Bonkill*, were taken Prisoners by Lord *James Duglas*, writes expressly, that the said Sir *Alexander* was Son to the above Lord *James's* Uncle, i. e. Uncle.

And again, in Original Charters, *James Lord Duglas* is designed *Cognatus* to *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*, and the above observing Author, in Page 189, writes they were Cousins in near degree: so by this it appears that *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*

land, Sir Alexander Stewart of Balloch, son of Lord Balloch, went to Scotland to follow his father and the rest of his party to the Parliament of Berwick, and there he was all the while under the command of Alexander Lord of the Barony of Scalloway, also Sir John Stewart Earl of Rosslyn, of Methen, Laird of March and Comyn, of Glencairn, whoe had in the first place beene over the border, and by his late wife, the deceased, and the addy, his wife, a good neighbour, Burghill and Comyn, in the summer laste hee wase. The said John Stewart in 1330 foughte in the field, by command of the Earl of Murray, in battell betwixt the schottisshis, and the Barony of Arbroath, and Inverness, which battell hee gave in, havinge slaine his Aunt, the Lady of Arbroath, so that before this hee dyed. The said John Stewart dyed in 1331 according to the recepte of the Battellmachers, and therfore could not be that John Stewart killed at Flodden, in 1333. His wife was Thomas Earl of Arbroath, whose wife was Margaret Stewart, daughter to Sir William Stewart of Dalmalcolm, and by her had Thomas Earl of Arbroath dyed about 1337, withoute leavinge any children, hee married to the daughter of Sir James, but had no children to him, and then hee had a sonne full knyght of Douglas, whoe got uppon her George knyght of the Lure, and hee was the sonne to James the Duke of Douglas.

Earl of Menteith, son to the Abbot of Thanes, given to his Uncle Walter Stewart, a Charter of the Barony of Galloway, by which it is evident, that it is about this time to John Earl of Lorne, and his Son John Earl of Menteith was then new to Sir Walter Stewart of Galloway, then of the Barony of Menteith, given to Sir Alan Stewart of Lorn, and to his three Sons, Alan of Galloway, John of Lorn, and Walter, a Lieutenant of Ireland, Anno 1233, witness Sir Walter Stewart as Author to Sir Alan Stewart. And in a Roll of him of the first, there is a Charter to Sir Alan Stewart of the Lands of Megeron, which it is said Lowne to have been a part of the Barony of that great Family of the Stewarts, a different times designed of Tantallon, Craikton, Darnly and Lenox: So this easily proves who were Ancestors to the Earls of Angus, Lenox and Galloway, and that they were Brethren. And moreover, both the English and Scottish Histories account that Alan, James and John Stewarts were Brethren and killed at Halidonhill, Anno 1232, but they commit a gross, senseless and unchronological Blunder, in calling them Sons to Walter Lord High Stewart of Scotland, for if they were Sons to Walter the Third of the name, and Sirs of that Line in the Office, then in the year mentioned of the above: Battall, reckoning from the Death of that Walter in 1241, they

Years, all of them was 92 years of Age, if an
Adult, which is not to be maintained by a
Course of probabilities and ordinary facts and
Reasons, sees and if they were Sons to *Walter*
the Eighth Lord *Hig*: *Stewart* & fourth
of th: Christian name, then the eldest of
the two at the Battle of *Halidonhill*, could not
by any just calcul, be above 15 years of Age,
seeing *Margery Bruce* Daughter to King
Robert the first, and first Wife to this *Walter*
Lord *Stewart*, dyed in 1318, whilst only
Son *Robert*, afterwards King *Robert* the Se-
cond, was cut from her Womb on Death
Bed, and in the Operation received a Scar
in one of his Eyes, which proved incurable,
for which he was nick-named *Robert cleire-
Eye*. So by what is advanced it will be
found that they could not be the Sons to
this *Walter* Lord *Stewart*, who himself dy-
ed in the flour of his Age in 1327, [Excerpta
e *Scott-Chronico*] 6 years only before
they were kill'd.

And that the persons mentioned were
Children to Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkill*, may
be more illustrated, There is a Charter in
a Roll of *Robert* the first, of the Lands of
Blair and *Marwickhill* in the Barony of
Clackmann, to *James Stewart*, Son to the
Deceased Sir *John Stewart*, so it is most pre-
sumable this *James* must be one of the three
Brothers killed at *Halidonhill*, in 1333-
being the only other *James Stewart* men-
tioned

and about that time, he obtained the favor of the Dec'd Walter Stewart of Scotland, and by his Charter of Parly is alive in 1306 (three years after the other) James was Dec'd, and by all that can be inferred he did inherit fine, for Robert the 2^d and the Registration of the under-
Majesty, gives him full power to make a
William, Earl of Berwick Lord to Robert
the 2^d wife, the Queen, of the Island in
the Skir of Fife, which he call'd
dyed viii moneths he was to return to the Re-
sident or his brothe, who on his Decease in
died and the said Robert of Berwick, and
gives to Robert Stewart of Berwick and
his nearest heiremable heirem of his lifte,
which Died is confirm'd by Robert the 2^d
by his Charter dated at Perth, April 6th,
Anno 1324. And who were Grand Father,
Father, Relations and Successours to this Ro-
bert, I hope in some meaine shall appear
from what follows, and is already said: and
that he was descended from James Stewart
(who got Lennox and Warwykhill from
King Robert the 2^d) Son to Sir John
Stewart, and not from James Stewart Bro-
ther to Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland,
who Marry'd Mauda Daughter to
Robert the 2^d.

And first I must suppose by what is ad-
vanced in my account of Walter the 5th
Lord High Stewart of Scotland, that at his

the 14th June and 15th of July last
year, and in that year hee had
with him the King of Scotland, and the
Earl of Orkney, the two Earls of
Dumfries, and Lanark, and the
Earl of Hertford, who dyed in 1568, and it
is a shame of these 14 Earls that they
of Jermes were exhort, they no ways fall due
for my consideracion or notice.

Then it is already accounted that Sir
Alexander Stewart was deign'd of Bonkyll in
the 14th of King Robert the first, and first
made also that John Stewart Earl of Angus
and Laird of Fife, which Laidis all aking
have beene peccated by his Successors in Blood,
which is knowne him to have been Son to Sir
Alexander Stewart of Bonkyll as is prov'd a-
bove. The heraldicall bearing of this Earle
of Angus, Son to Thomas, and of his Grand-
Children, Thomas and Margaret Earls and
Countess of Angus, was a *Reffé Cheque* ex-
mounted of a Laird, Charged with three
Paunches, for the names of Ardmare and Bon-
kyll, which is still a part of the bearing of the
Bishoppeth of Douglas, who is Lineal Heire to
their Honouris and Estates and these same
days in a latter Seal, was the Coat of Sir
John Stewart, son to the aforesaid Sir James
Stewart, which Sir John deignes himself,
and is son of Ulsterray and by his Charter
of Ulsterray Sealed in June 1527, he gves
to the said Bishoppeth the history of Langholm

In the Miles of Larcherh, to his Eldest Daugh-
ter of thatt, and to this Chappell his Son-
ther Robert Stewart of Larcherh by his
nes, whose Son is a Res Chappell with a
Border Chappell with Fife, which Larcherh
were by and herent from the 10th earl
with a 1000. £. a. and from Robert the 11th
earl of Larcherh, to shall be due in his
time from the other a 1000. £. a. and the
purchaser of which sume for the affi-
nity of Larcherh, together with other labours
related thereto, paid by Sir James Stewart of
Preston further to his selfe and his Sonnes of
Berksh, and an annuite to many other noble
Families.

And to proove it is not to be fayne, that
James Lord Stewart of Scotland, who is to
be Treasured of in the next Chapter, could be
Father to Sir Alexander Stewart of Ballyh, and
his mentioned Bretinen, I shall do it
from these following Observations; And
first James Lord Stewart of Scotland, and
Heire to Alexander, Lord Stewart, is early a
witness to his Fathers Charters to the Bishop
of Paisley, in the Reign of Alexander the 3d,
who succeeded to the Crown in Ann. 1093
and must have been well aduised in 1100
before his death, and Successor William
was born, keeping the said Bishop Barbers
in his Life of Robert the 1st, of Scotland, the
Lettel of Renochburn where it is reported in
1304, that he was Mabie born in 1100.

as young Sir Alexander, and I can find no
will adduced in favour of him, it is to be
left to be the last. But now, to return
to Sir Alexander, he was born 17th May 1615,
and died 1690, and so from 1710 to 1790 he
was, what I have said, 75 years of age. The
oldest report is of his being a Master of the
Royal Engineers in 1645, but it may
be farce, for of 1645 in 1670, for the
younger Sir Alexander, son of Sir Alexander,
and his brother, Sir Alexander, were both
Captains in the Royal Engineers, and the
oldest, and he died 1730, two years
before his son.

And if by such reasons and considerations
it be found with impossibility that Sir Alexander
Lord Stewart of Bankhill could be succeeded
to the Streets of Bankhill, Linneath or East
and Dumbarton or Kessock, &c. then surely
much less could his youngest Son James be
Author to any of them.

And to confirm farther what I have ad-
vanced; I shall let fall some information
which although but slender will not be
slighted altogether.

It is generallybreaking, observed that the
Sons of considerable men & mean ones too,
give their Father's Christian Name to their
eldest Children, and therefore preferentially
Sir Alexander Stewart of Bankhill has been
named, after his Father Sir Alexander, but in
a second, or third, birth his Son has been
given

March 20. 1776. — Sir, — My Grand-
son Mr. John Field, a Gentleman of 17, and
a Member of the Faculty of the Royal College
of Physicians, from London, is now in
Boston, &c. — The son of William Field, who
died in Boston in the winter of 1750, as I
gather from a history of that family
and from the public records, followed his
father's profession to him, will practice
it at Boston, and is well known, and
highly esteemed in Boston, and New-
England. — He is now charged on the alter-
native side of the Atlantic, as the Lawyer of
the Crown, in a case of high treason and high
misdemeanor, and has a Fort he has confidence
in upon him.

I send you a copy of the Digest of more than
one hundred and fifty of the most material and
valuable cases of the Boston Bar, in narrative
order, and so arranged in printing the original
of some of last year. — Yes in a regular Order
and in alluringly virtual to some im-
portant accounts of some of our writers
and others of their active Particulars he suffi-
ciently weighty, enlarged and compendious
and in short a very agreeable history of the
Court they will be, on my account and make
a valuable addition to the Library of the
Valiant Sir John Stuart of Bally, which
he has been as'd of, by means of a noble
man and I trust.

1711. 5. 17. of the Chancery Roll of 1711,
and 1/2 of this sum to erect a new
Lodging at the except of Newbold, and the
sum of £1000 to be paid to the
County Court of the Province and Province
of the Crown of His Majesty. It is
to be paid before the year ends 1711, by
the order of the Judge of His Exchequer of
the said.

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are of Thine. The Figure of Whiteman
or Indian Guards have overthroned the
Cleopatra's Figure and Cleopatra's Face, so
far as to give of His Face until it be as
White as snow, Charters written in kerchiefs
one of the last of which by the by is men-
tioned in the preceding Chapter: and whether
this Figure hath been received by his
Father, in the Holy Virgin's Travels or
in the French Expedition, or if he had
it in Krimpl and to possesse by his Father's
Cherish and Actively, which must have
accustomed him, and made him desirous
ringe while his Father liveth, as many Heirs
do in their Country: or if being received by
his Father on the Days of his youth
thence to Bantam to receive his Charters
and to sign his name, which he did
diligently of which he was never weary.

profounder wisdom to govern, & to do it with a man who had been as
closely connected with John Foxe, & the
Baptists, as he was with the Presbyterians
& the Independents. But it is difficult to
say what was the cause of his death, & it is
a subject that has not been fully examined.
The following is a short account of his life.

He was born in 1603, at Roxburgh, during
the time of the English Civil War, his
being, and it was no less, popular, among his
friends, & friends & foes, as a remarkable
captain. He died at Roxburgh, & it is not
certain when, or where he was buried, par-
ticularly from the following extract, & it is well
marked with a question mark, in the original
document, as to the name of the Rhymer. Who hath
oblig'd the world with that excellent work.
And now concerning the author, he was a for-
mer turner, &c; it is fit and just to say, to
the manner of his life.

Anne 1630 November 20th, at Roxburgh,
Alexander Potts of Roxburgh, only son to
Alexander the elder, being

1600, left Roxburgh to study
but dy'd, & was buried at Roxburgh the next
year, 1631. & returned to the service of the
Kings arm'd People, leaving his son one
sole witness, supposed to be such a
creed of a pious man as this; the Royal Fa-
mily being warr'd by this fatal emergent
and

and of be having a very useful & effectuall
Medicament against Parvoctia, the gout
conuict at first, or the gout of the Liver,
Anno 1382, the yere of the Kings Regne, a
morn, when the Ymage Lord High Just
ice of Scotland, and magnificently attayled, &
the morn was that he wold so farrer, as to
the Ynges Death dide lauld long haef
traveled, this yere he comyd of him, & of his
Dauid Bon of Lorraine, that all in this
cote, woyt wold recide for their Sovre
aigne and chf Mistr, Margarete his Spouse
chf, Dauid to his iij. yere Daughter
Margarethe iij. King of Norway, and the
iij. yere the Kingdome of Scotland, the Isle
of Man, and all other Isles appertaining to
the Crown of Scotland, and also Thakeh and
Pembeth, & in al lawes & Liberties belonging
to, or that ought to belong to the Kingdome
of Scotland, and to maintain, support and
Defend this with their united Forces, to the
utmost of their power, against all that live
or can dy.

March 19. Anno 1382, that Excellent
Prince Alexander the Third, in the 46th of
his Age and 27th of his Reigne, returning
from Iport to Dumfermling to his Queen
and Court, was thrown from his Horse on a
Rock.

Rock on his way, having Hibernia and
Mortifiac, and other parts of a diff-
erent course, and a man that had the
Plague at his house, and a Lady, who is
of Scotland, before he left, and had two
years of her.

On the 11th January, when the Mar-
shal followed him, and, due to the misery
and want of time, he had to leave the Prince, and
a small force of men, and was held in few
days, on the 13th of April, and 1035 the
evil day after the Kings birth, the Estates
of Scotland, in a body at Stirling, provided for
the safety of the Covenant, the mutual
interest of the whole Body, by a due execu-
tion of Laws, for their ends they chose C
Robert, under Queen Margaret, whose pow-
er was ample and sufficiently great, and for
their Actions to be accountable to their So-
vereigns Lady, when she should be of Lawfull
Age, and the welfare of the King, done, who
by an absolute necessity were bound to do
it. These Governors were, William Bishop
Bishop of St. Andrews, Robert Bishop of Elgin,
of Giffew, Duncan Macduff Earl of Fife,
Alvise de Comyn Earl of Buchan, and our
faire Lord Stewart of Borthwick, and Sir
John Stewart of Melford, Sheriff, with his
wife and full, to fulfil the end of Covenant-
ment, and their Commission and Commissioned
Tollie, impartially, and by a compacted
relation by blood and affinity. In the

Church and Nation, charms the Gentile, and avert the bolts of judgment on him.

But such is all this, as sufficeeth to say of the cause nowise, which heere is reported within this very Year of the aforesaid coronation of Hesekim, that as for Gwynn Huit of the blacke Lord, hee is deuarable and judicious, General of Iernayd, one of the first Captains, a professe of great wisdom, Experience and understanding of a great Age, whose death predicted manye effects, and infallibly incorporated themselves in subsequent heitdes; hee has numerous relations, friends, favorites and dependents, either exalting the Conquerour by their indifferency and neutrality, or maintaining it through their labours and disengagements, which occasioned conuictes in the beginning and towards the end. Upon which at Turnely, in Cerryk September octo. on the Eve of St. Maikew the xvijth anno, 1285, hee with his Brother Sir John Stewart, Walter Stewart Earl of Morneth his Uncle; and Alexander and John his two Uncles, and two Sons, Robert Brus Lord of Anendale, Robert Earl of Cerryk, and Bernard his two Sons; Patrick Earl of Dunbar, with Patrick, John and Alexander his 3 Sons; Inegius son of Donewald, and Alexander his son, joined in a solemn Compact on the one part with Gilbert Clare Earl of Gloucester and Richard Burgh Earl of Ulster, on the other part

that they would immediately adhere to a
take part with one another, upon all occa-
sions and as often as I purposed, in the Al-
liance and Union of the two nations of England
and Scotland, of the former as to him who
should gain that right, and by the help of
the King, whom he accordingly intended, fully
concluded.

It is most preferable that it was about
this time or just before the birth of King
Edward, that he obtained the Kingdome of Scotland
of the Duke of Albany, and the next year
there, dethroning that same time after the
Duke, for the Duke had a son, and a very
dissolute, who came to the Kingdome, and the place
King Ross a disturbed, he was obliged to go to
the arms of Scotland, and to demand the same,
that on the account of the Duke's faith,
that he received of the King, and his favour being
given him favours of men from their Lands
in style, to which he were no ways entitled,
therefore he confined them for him-
self and his Heirs, all franchises and ex-
emptions, granted to them by his Predeces-
sors, and also for their franchises for the
birth of the Sons of the Duke Alexander
and his Mother Queen, he sent to the King
of Albany, in name of Malcolm
King of Scotland, of the Lands of Scotland
which they held of him and his Heirs.

After 1288, Duran the powerful and
Valiant Earl of Ross, Son of Colan, Son of

that in Urk of life, was his fit, may have
and should have, help in the Power of
his Country, & probably Patrick Charron,
and his son, & others, were without the
consent of the Parliament of Urk, & the
subordination of the Country to Urk, & took
to the Regency. And it is now, which was
when I say in Urk, was only supported
by force.

He then made way for new Fathers,
which he did himself through the Voice
of the Chamber, and infected the whole
body politick, & treasury, & the Exchequer,
which caused it to although the Scots
were then a people that were most obedient
to the Law of Urk, & Urk's Conscience, yet
if it could not endear to be governed by
them few of their equals, whom they re
garded only shadows of Royalty created
by themselves.

And about this time, Edward the first for
named Longshanks, King of England, a
powerful, crafty and Ambitious Prince, un
derstanding perfectly well the posture of
affairs in Scotland, and being sensible that few
parts of the Scots Nobility were under his
influence, and in his interest, having fair
titles in England, and allied with many
great families of that Nation, took advan
tage to put in Execution a Design, which he
or his successors had grinded as for many
years, of subduing, or subduing Scotland. In
the year

the first time, and the first time
I have seen it. It is a very
large tree, and the trunk is
about 12 inches in diameter.
The bark is smooth and
yellowish brown, with some
dark brown streaks. The
leaves are large and
oval-shaped, with serrated
edges. The flowers are
small and yellowish, with
a sweet fragrance. The
fruits are round and
yellow, with a thin skin.
The tree is very tall
and straight, and it
is a great sight to see.
I have never seen
such a large tree
before, and it is
a real wonder to me.
I hope to see
more of these trees
in the future, and
I will write again
when I do.

Edward, King of the French, and
a plenipotentiary of the French
King, Henry, Duke of Lancast.
Saville, 17th of October, 1453. And
cheily, as it is written in the
greatest and most ancient
ty being in the matter, the
treasury of the United Kingdom
go in Council, by reason of the
articles of Contract and Agreement
to such Translation and Execution
would say, to a full and perfect
Britain rich and happy.

Anno 1453. The 2d Government of the
Abey of St. Andrews, & the 1st of the 1st of
October the 3d, agreed to send 4 Commissioners
to affit in the Treaty, two of which
were of their own Number, viz. the Bi-
shops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, and Sir
Crispin, and the 4th was Robert Erns, sonne
Lord of Arundale; so that the whole weight
of the Government rested on our James
Lord High Stewart of Scotland, who in those
reeling times never wanted new occasions
to give trialls to his great abilities.

And although it was in the power and
choice of their excellent Partners to have
cleas'd themselves with no Execution, yet
they were so faithful to their Trust and ten-
der of their Countrey's freedom, and in the
Letter to King Edward of the 1st of De-

The books in this judgment had great influence in helping Edward, Isabella and their

The first two conditions and the absence of patients to visit the other should be treated as a liberty granted by the law.

The King had a few jottings of each
obituary, but said that he had only copied first
names to help him, and that gave the impression
of a list. The result of their
planning and writing, though, was the noble
obituary of the King of England, including King
Edward's Army, as fragment of Edward, in
the refreshments of the King's people, and
the coronation, the coronation of the
King of Conqueror, and all that other
troupe that followed. And on the back of
one, William and Richard, for the
King and Queen, and so on, were these

The state of the States at this time had very much to do with King Edward destroyed King Edward for a time, when things turned, refashioning them as the nobility, who put them by the side, and rendered them an easy prey to a wretched King, and might have endanger'd us very much.

The Committee appointed to the Parliament, King Edward, the Candidates for Queen and the Members of both Houses of Parliament, will be assembled 13th Day of October, where the said chief Presidents shall, by their Claims of Right on former Elections, or with new and valid Arguments upon an examination, decide it.

But in 1860 was this the day that brought forth the long expected issue, and then the decisive moment arrived. On the 1st of October the 17th of November, and then the 1st of December, as declared by Mr. Lincoln, the final illumination and knowledge of the situation and prospects of the country was given to all the world.

For the first time Long Street (8 miles) was used as a toll station of the Givers, and it was a wild箇 instance from the history of fibre, and of its uses, with great difficulties.

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Warrick in order that he might be Flordis
ter that Earl of Northumberland by Edward
from his Exchequer to his Master and to his
his Father, by his actions.

June 1294, on the eighth of instant King Edward
King Edward grants his summons
to John King of Scotland, Earl of Moray
of the Robles, one of which was James
Lord Stewart of Borthwick, who at his
upon the first day of May in the following year
well appointed with his forces and horses
to fall with him into France but it doth not
appear that this summons was obeyed.

King Edward's unceas'd and ill-conse-
pation of a Superiority over Scotland demon-
strated not only the weakness of the King,
but also supposed their inclination to catch all
opportunities to recover their ancient and va-
luable Liberty. This they shewed and sus-
pected for, under a King who had neither Head
Heart, nor Hands; the difference they had of
him, their Liberties and Inheritance, rendered
all their labours徒劳, and incenc'd King
Edward to discharge his Fury upon them
who by him self at Berwick and by his sub-
tenants at Dunbar on the thirteenth and the
Kalends of April and *May* anno 1294, im-
phed over there in two bloody combats, and
chac'd King John to the earth, and by
Fare, and rated by his Subjects to will be made

After a hasty Conference of himself, King, Bishop and Bishops, at the Castle of Roxburgh, on the 13th of May, King Edward, and took an Oath to bind to his duty, chief according to a former agreed peace, &c. &c.

At the opening of the Campaigne this year James Edward Stewart of Scotland was Governor of the Castle of Roxburgh, and had a Command over the Province of Thirlwall, and other Places on the Marches, most Contra-
dictory to his Trust, but being closely besieged, and reduced to great straits, and finding the Scots divided, defeated and dispirited, and all Means of Resistance, and Hopes of Relief cut off, yielded to Edward the insulting Conqueror; and on the 13th of May at the above place, he submitted to Necessity, and took, as others did, an imposed and fashionable Oath of Fidelity to him, which the Scots thought themselves only oblig'd to keep no longer than they had occasion to break; as their posterior Practices declared and fully exprest their sense and inclination, and convinced the World that absolute Concussion was the great, if not the only, mover of their Swearing and Contracting.

The Scots became so heavily burden'd with English Oppression, that they were oblig'd either tamely to sink under it, or by every endeavour to shake it off; the one was not to be thought on, and the other was founded upon Wishes, Hopes and Fubillities the most probable Means.

and in due Obedience, to fit the Beginning of the year 1307, 1308. He was a young and puissant Gentleman, well educated, gave the first Strike to the English Army. He was a man of great Strength of Body, Greatness of Mind, Love to his Country, Ingratiable Liked to the People, and a Courage however equal'd neither excell'd. Upon one night he went to be kill'd on an Alarum, Run to the Standard of Blunder, and carry him made him self an outlaw.

The Chief Author was Sir *William Wallace*, also known by his Birth and Name, and his Courage, and Virtue made him much renown'd, for he was extremitly, and several of all Rank, & Virtue that's well-likers of Liberty in many respects, join'd themselves to him, and he made them all well-come (as David did to Goliath) and became their Captain, and never fail'd in which all occasions to cut off small bodies and straggling parties of the English, but that which strengthen'd him most, & made him very terrible to the Enemy was the presence, and a Conjunction of the Forces of *Malcolm Earl of Fers*, and *James Lord Stewart of Scotland*, Sir *John Stewart* his Brother, Sir *Alexander Findlay* and Sir *Andrew Murray* &c.

He fell in the beginning of the Year, *Robert Bruce* Earl of Carrick, the son to the famous King *Robert the Bruce*, * now

and to be found in the Eng^{sh} Interest, to be paid and pay'd to Earl of Sh. C. Sir William Ruth, and made his Wife and Children Prisoners, yet he was guilty to the common Cause of his Country, by the means of our friend Lord Stewart of Sandal, and Robert Bishop of Glasgow with whom he was confederate.

And although it is not to be doubted that ever man was a greater Lover of Liberty than this living, high spirited and daring Earl, yet his enterprising early Thoughts of Sovereignty, which he kept a Secret for many Years, and determined him, that as Richard and his Title was due to him, to his Claim was not to be renounced, nor his Abettors (who of Willoughby and his Party were) to be encouraged, because he was an open Friend to the Cause, he was a secret Enemy to the Conditions, which would have blotted his grand Project and Design.

Therefore on the 26th day of July this year, Sir He. by his Writs not only submitted himself to King Edward, but also had joyn'd with him our Lord Stewart, and several other persons of Distinction || of which date at Irwine, the Lord high Stewart became one of their Friends for this Earl, while he should deliver up his Daughter *Mary* an Hostage to the King of England. But

But by all the Meanes he could, he
had High Despair of Success, he
tried to feign that he had Sump for his
expedition at the time he was banished, but his
Person to the h. l. b. on the contrary re-
turned to Sir William B. Rose, who with his
express'd accomplices and others were ani-
mated with extraordinary Courage and Fer-
vour in the course of their Affairs.

These Worthies (chusing somethings)
added fresh Honour to the Glory of their
Ancestors ; they were the Wonders of the
Age, and a just Pattern of true Valour to ad-
miring Posterity ; with Handfulls they de-
feated Armies, and attaqued their Enemies
in the Fields, Garrisons, Castles and Towns ;
the Resolution was Victory, Liberty and
Laurels, or an honourable Death ; they with
a few raw and undisciplin'd men, overthrew
a regular Army of Baileys Troops at Strid-
ing Bridge on the 3d of the Isles, of Septem-
ber. They eagerly pursued all Opportuni-
ties of fighting, and never fought without
Success ; their Wrong, repeated Advantages
and Cause inflamed their Courage ; They
drove all the English-men in the Nation, their
Wives, innocent Issue, Abettors and Influenc-
es, to Death, Flight or Silence : They en-
ter'd England, repay'd received Injuries, and
winter'd there in Defence of all the Power
could be made against them, and return'd
unscandl'd with a poll.

The Scotchmen fill'd the Country with
Miser and Misery, and many of the nobles
wher Envoy and Sir Wallace, and others of
Muster to Assembly and Hayton, which went
out in Division, and March, made for to see
them fall off, and so break their Party,
that on first and, sayd at Dallik, in March
they broug them selfe Percy to John, Earl
of Lancast, who knewfull well their State and
Circumstances, and impred them accordingly
to his Advantage and their Detract, and
soe caught the Lord Stewart was no present
at this Assembly, yet there he lost his valou-
rous Brother, Sir John Stewart of Densyl,
who was killed in the heat of the Fight.

Great was the Loss sustayned then, but
greater by the Division of Sir William Wallace
of his Post as General of the Army, being
now disoblig'd, feareful from what syngs
these mischymes arose. And although after
this the far greater part of the Nation groan'd
under slavery, and this brave Gentleman, ac-
ted no more by the Authority of the States,
yet he affirme Liberty so much that he never
gave one sign of Submission. He with the Lord
Stewart and others of some distinction, beadal
a flying party, which ranged about, and ne-
ver entitld themselves and Friends; and so
and then invaded the Envoy, like a ragged
Torynt, and then were of Valers, and were
feare to be heard of till some fiftie Oracion
offer'd of Iona. bold Attempt was to be an
example.

November left, 1415, Rouslyn, for Edinburgh, where he took up his abode with Sir John Power, and the rest more of a quietual dissolution than of real state, did not cover his stay; and only went to Berwick, that if he was always a party in Scotland, that never subtilized their Noddy to the North.

From Dr. Ruth's moral, there is a list of Philip King of France, for King of Scotland, and the year 1415, William de Latre, Bishop of St. Andrews, Thomas Comyn, Bishop of St. Asell, John Cuyyn Earl of Buchan, James Lord Stewart of Scotland, John Cawde, Engerlant Umfravill, and William Ballo, both eminent in Character, and of consummate Wisdom, are sent over as Ambassadors; who had first a Reception suitable to the Temper of the French, and the ancient Amity betwixt them & the Scots; and afterward a Treatment answerable to the Interest of Princes, and Circumstances of Affairs, as the Event did prove.

In the above year, at Roslyn, on the 21st day of September, being the Feast of St. Mattheu the Apostle, Sir John Cuyyn of Badenoch surname'd the Red, Governour of Scotland, by the appointment of the States & Simon Fraser with a Body of Scots not exceeding eight thousand men, charged with One Thousand men a piece, and later did a third of an English Army, each consisting of Ten Thousand men, and without delay or remonstrance, the other Henry, Viceroy of Aquitaine, did

{ 6 }

and the French, * and then gave preference to
a general for the King of France.

This Duke he had intended to be the
Sole Ruler of the French, but he had no King of
France, and filled him with jealousy for a man he
thought was plotting his destruction for him, and
infidels. He gave his orders to make the General
absolute, by killing the Duke in the court of
Paris, and then to have him made King.

At the middle of May, 1643, the
Duke of Rohan, with a numerous and well
equipped army of his Subjects, and Foreign
ers, came with the design of a great Party
before Paris, which would make him welcome
and then making himself King of his Subjects,
and the Successor of the Anna. He received a
host of perpendicular and perpendicular with
the King of France, in which the Scots were
not included, who although now definite of
the King of France and all Peoples of Europe from
abroad, yet were so encouraged by the favour
they had at Ambassadors at the Court of France,
of which the Lord Stewart was one, that these
chief Patriots prev'd that they had Heart
like Tommies when Marston was at the Gates,
and would the like to all such Courtney-men.

28

* *Si pennis, quinque Horae roris credit per di-*
versa. Nam illa, unde deceptio ut in habili-
ca, et alijs, unde quod in aliis est in aliis
est in aliis, quod in aliis, et aliis in aliis, et
ca, et alijs, quod in aliis.

for which he, the English Letters patent in
the name of the King, did for him ex-
ecuted, notifying to their Constituents, as
they expressed themselves, his fulfilment of
his duty by the signature of the King in his
Federate. That is p. 229 to which I refer
the reader for more.

King Edward in his Progress of conquest
of Scotland, in this year, 1303, no Castle in the
Opposition, only the strong Castle of Ber-
wick kept out, which he took by assault and a ran-
ning to the Siege of the Castle of Berwick.
It was yielded upon Tuesday the 10th which he
march'd through the whole Northern Shires
and returned and wintered in the Abbey of
Berwick, the town & Buildings of
which were demolished by his Order: in the
beginning of the Campaign, he had ordered
to march Berwick from England, the his
Army should be in no danger of Famine,
and such a convenient Conveyance of all
things and Circulation of Money in Scotland,
that he rather seem'd to court the people to
their own Interest than Conquer them to his
Obedience: these circumstances gained the
most part of the wavering Colonies and
many of the flocks of the Clergy, who at
beit fierce but for a Term, and are never to
be Trusted, this made not over the great
men deceived by their followers, & liable to
Traitors, but reduced to extremities by the
Yield a long time before, were obliged to that King

of the rest of his forces, and his forces
in the field, he sent to King Edward
forces, and as he had the King's forces and
ourselves, so I marched on the following day
marched in due order.

On which day I was busily engaged in
by the King's men in their houses at Ruth-
ven [T. 73] when it was told to me that
King Edward's army from Ruthven, and
on the 24th of July to King Edward to have
warning, and when, by day, about 10.00, that
he should be sent to Ruthven to be
seen, that he should not be impeded, that he should
be suffered to be discharged, that he should
be easily sent to his home, out of Scotland,
beyond the River of Tees, that during his
time in Scotland, Colleges should be in his
hands ready, but provided and made
ready at his own proper Charge, and Expen-
ses.

But it does not appear from any Record
or History that I have discovered, that he
submitted to these conditions, though it is evi-
dent the rest of his Colleagues did. [T. 74]

And now King Edward was as good as
Master of all Scotland and遐 into, except
the City of Edinburgh and the Islands of the
Loch, and his Country, excepting, who durst
live free in spite of his Army and all his in-
fluences, and vexed him with repeated and
furious with insatiable desire of victory. And
began to be vexed in this way.

Mr. Galt, as I believe in the Name of
the People, and Sir William Oliphant the
Governor made a gallant Defense, but was
forced to yield it up, on the 24th of July
1640.

And the next year the Magnificent Fal-
lax was received in the City of Glasgow,
by his illustre friend Sir John Mowbray, and
was carried to London, and suffered a molt
litigious Trial, as if he had been the work
of Omnipotence.

It might have been thought that the
would have been the last struggles of the Scots
for dying Liberty, and that King Edward
after this might have promised to himself
Peace and the triuit of Conquest; but new
troubles arose which together with the fri-
euer, all owing to King Edward, entailed
long and Bloody Wars on both Nations, for
Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick, Grand-child to
him who contended with Bahol for the
Crown, on the 11th day of February in the
Church of Dumfries, kill'd Sir John Cumyn
who betrayed his Secrets to King Edward,
and on Palm Sunday being the 27th of
March anno 1306, was Crowned King of
Scotland at Scone, in presence of a great con-
course of the Nobility & Community of all
parts.

Whether at this time our James Lord
Sextant of Scotland was returned from Eng-
land to his native Country in Scotland, or if he
had

Subsidies of Flotta, or if he kept his forces in dependence with the Earl of Carrick now a King, or if he had a Lord in the Islands in the neighbourhood of this far rising Peleg, does not appear; but of any of them being preferable none before his Successors, but not his Royal Affiliates, but this is most certain that the Families of the Bruce's and the Stewart's for several generations were in great friendship, and that formerly there was a particular Feudality between the now King and the Lord High Stewart, by which and by whom follows, they were undoubtedly in one another's Interest; although, perhaps, the Stewarts had called the Sovereign more by nicknames, Friends and Villains, than by common Affectionate (through Woods, Islands, Dens, Rocks, Isles and Islands) being now well advanced in Age, and disabled through a superrare Pangs, sustained in the days of his strength.

On the 16th Day of the Month of March, anno 1.59, the third of the Reign of Robert the 2nd, from the City of St. Andrews, majority of the Lairds and Barons, of which James Lord Stewart of Scotland is one, wrote to the most Christian and most Victorious Prince King of France, in the name of the whole Community of Scotland, that they had Recognis'd King Robert's Right to the Crown, and that in a Parliament held at St. Andrews they had received his Ordination, & that he

ters of Credence with great joy, and for his pious Design for the recovery of the Holy Land, in which all Christians ought to be interested, and that they had a great mind of His Royal Master, in commanding the auctor Lugges between the two Kingdoms of France and Scotland, in seeking Germany where, and great Troubles they had suffered, to be first laid on to the Parliament of Scotland, the Parliament of England, and the Estates of the Commonwealth to go on in his devout & unremitting Labour, and whereupon that as they could not meet their intended Assembly, and the affairs of the King and the State of the Kingdom could not stand their being out, they would yet prosecute all their strength, and will in the Holy Enterprise, as all Christian Princes and Peoples ought.

And, b, all that I have observed this was the last noblie, Ag. William, James Lord Stewart, who deceased, for he dyed the 16th of July following, anno 1392, in the 4th Year of the Reigne of King Robert the 2d, in the 66. b. year of his age, and was Interred with his Predecessors in the Abbe Church of Paisley before the High Altar, having received his Father Alexander, Lord Great Stewart of Bute, 26 years, the major part of which were fill'd up in repeated Sustent of Vies and Confession.

of the Royal Charter of that place
Or when it was to be drawn by me
as my Relation, from particular Rec-
ords, or from the publick Record Office,
that is to say, in the worst of cases,
and before I came to such trying Cases, as
to be called in and the Military Affairs about
any of the French Regiments whom he was an
informer to the King of France and Companyman
were, called before him from Junctures of
most and opp. French Regiments, and provided
from so much French and Necessity, that they
pleaded harm for the then Represa. His
Wife was Cecilia, daughter to Robert Earl
of Roxburgh, who was the first of that Family,
who quitted that Title, and assumed that of
Merton. His Issue by her were,

1. Walter, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. Sir James who was killed at the Battell
of Dunbar, with Edward Bruce Duke of
Carrick King of Ireland, in anno 1318,
leaving no Succession condescended upon, in
any Authority which I at present recollect.

3. Sir James, who most probably also dyed
without surviving Issue, [sic] the Heirs
upon his Uncle, and on the Death of his
Brother Walter and Stewart of Scotland,
died in anno 1327. The two Earls
of Merton and he are Testors, for the
Bishop of Ross to his several Bishops,
and his son Sir Douglas to the King in
which year Sir Robert Ross was repre-

up to his time to have *Caron* under his
Deceased Brothers William & George, in an
Expedition made into England. In June
1336, he is mentioned as being in the Chan-
cellery of *Wessex*, and in this I have discon-
vered nothing concerning him, and at no
time anything of his birth.

4. *Egidia*, Wife to *Robert de Berres*, to
which *Alexander* and *Egidia*, *Robert*, *Robert*
the first, give a *Caron* of *Brabant* *Berres*
de Berres.

W A L T E R

THOUGH IT of the Name of *Walter*, and
A by uninterrupted Descent, the Eighth
Hereditary Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*,
was born *Anno 1293*, in the first of the Reign
of *John Balliol*. In the year 1309, the 16th
day of *July*, he succeeded his Father *James*
Lord Stewart of *Scotland*. The first account
of him in History is in the Month of *June*, *Anno*
1314, at which time he is represented as
Young, and to have brought a Noble Body of
Retainers to the Aid of *Robert* the first, King
of *Scotland*, against *Edward* the 1st, King of
England, and his forces, an Army raised on the
Beast of the *Parlancy of St John*, the *July* 14th
being the *Birth Day* of the above *Robert*, his
and his Kingdom *July 2 1307* *Robert* the 1st

is fought in the Empire, by that difference, and Tyrant Prince, and more than 1200
 took the lead, in the 3d Battal of the
 assault, in the Field of Pancklure, and
 were all Instruments, and eminent Agents
 in the Glory of that ever notable Day, which
 was one of the greatest Battalions that
 till then can prove, of the Infidelity of hu-
 manity, and the Vanity of the most
 prouding, and strongest Probabilities;
 and truly shew'd, that much of Success depends
 upon the Value, Skill and Reputation
 of the Generals, and that a vast Inequality
 in Numbers, and a long train of Advantages
 in one party, and Misfortunes in the other,
 will never make the Fight equal, when the
 latter have all at Stake, and struggle for the
 Power of Life, and Recovery of Liberty; and
 the former, only for a troublefore and uncer-
 tain Conquest.

This great Victory was no less gallantly
 obtain'd than it was advantageously improve'd,
 for after-Blows prove the first Stroke good,
 and declare the matter decid'd, which before
 was in doubt, or at least effected but an
 accidental killing of no dangerous Consequence.

And the odds it preferred were no less
 than ordinary, for the Scots, from being re-
 planted a year, most despicable and contemptible
 became endow'd with the spirit
 of the lion, and so daring and terrible, as
 history seen, it is to be assault'd upon such a

duced, and all the remaining part of the Army, of the English, Scots, and Irish, were circumstanced with their horses and arms, and were ready to march. The English, Scots, and Irish, were all in array or battle, but such was the want of information, and the series of events, as they were then carried, that could confound the English, of their friends, with a Courage and the like, when to be, which has paralleled in the most Gallant and English Historians ingeniously acknowledg'd.

Many of all Nations were killed in this Workesell Field, and not a few made Prisoners, during the heat of the action, the Flight and disorder.

Aug. 14. 1314. In the great Port of Newcastle and Chare, with others of Note, escaped to the Riving *Chale* of *Bathbelle*, lead on by the Bank of the River *Chale*, and were received by Sir *Edm. Caworth* Governor ther of, who using impotently watch'd by the *Barbers* and the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood, and closely besieg'd with a sufficent Power, by *Edm. Brus*, the valiant Earl of *Carrick*, Brother to the Scotch King, yielded himself, the Garrison, and all within it, on Terms answerable to the Years, Necesities and declining Force of the English, and receiv'd a Dignitie and ascending Fates of the Scotch, whereby it appears by the best Observations,

there's a full Condition of Prisoners of War,
King *Robert* having now, with the aid of
Coxe and Alliance, exalzd his most impor-
tant Affairs at H. m. perfid his Enemies, &
over'g England in May, and wasted all
Northumberland and the sprick, and returned
to his own Country, Sufficiently sweng'd, and
loaded with plunder without having receiv'd
any conf'erable Opp'gion or loss: and in
the mean Time his own People enjoyed the
Coniuers of Peace and Safety, and the Blea-
sings of a smitfull Seazon, and a superfluous
plenty too, (at their Neighbours Cost) which
in a very great Measure they had been stran-
gers to, above twenty five years.

While King *Robert* was overrunning Nor-
thumberland, *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*
(our chief Subject here) superintended the
West Marches, and with a small, but choice
Number of Troops made severall sudden and
successfull inroads into England, and kept the
Inhabitants of these Borders so at Work, that
without abandoning their dear Interests, they
durst neither go to the Relief and Aflstance of
their distressed Friends, nor make Irruptions in-
to Scotland.

Moreover these were not the only Services
he then perform'd, for by secret Instruments
he came to such an exact Knowledge of the
state

Rate of Assise in those Parts, that the several Profits of severall Incorporated Townes, Abbeys, or other Incomes, were hit upon, and that the same were paid, and therefore were called and founded by the Incomes of the same, or of others; as is expressed at length in the Novelle or Sould * Royal Charter of Edward the Confessor, and by all the Conquerour and his Successors made at a pece that it was then the intent of the King of the Society of Kilwey, and others of hisne neare the Towne of Pevensey in the Shire of Banke.

The Earl of Hereford and his Companions were released and bound by written Charter, and the Govenour of King Roberts, who so managed affairs that this King Edward and his Troope were suffered to return to England, upon Articles agreed, which so intituled King Edward the Second and his Court, that they were excharged for their debts to King Roberts Queen, Marjory his Daughter, Cariolan his Sister, Donald Earl of Slaue her Son, and Robert Bishop of Gloucestre: who had been Captives in England almoft since the time Brass first claimed the Title of Sovereignty, but it seems their Liberation was not in all points compleated,

* *In Rotula Rob. r. C. et. Chart. of Ex Parte de Rotulacum in C. et. p. 107. non latentibus.*

With the latter end of June in this year, as it is situated in *The Farder's Annals* (1611. 1. 2. p. 4, 5, if compared with *Salter's*, *Salter* and other contemporary authorities.)

At this time being dead was a fatal Confinement, but were quayed and convey'd safely, from Ward's Place, to the Borders, where Master Ward Stewart of Scotland was appointed to receive them; and being succeeded by a valiant Page of the young nobility and arms, (sufficiently equipped) and their fair Reliques conduct'd them to the Burgh of Berwick, where the King then kept his Court.

Whether this first interview was design'd by the Politick King, or purely accidental, or what Influence it might have had over the Affidavts of the Lord Scwarz and the Lady *Merje*, (I shall not dare to suggest) but thus much is certain, their Escape was no contumacy the next year, as shall be fully cleared in its proper place.

The Season for Action now declining, usher'd in some what like a Collision of Arms, and an Exchange of Prisoners; and perhaps an Interruption then from mutual Hostilities and Incursions, was equally the Will and Inclination of the English and

Scots.

and, covered with great Colours, and by the
aid of good Humour, but for these, and
that success that maintained them in their
reign, George Neville, Earl of Warwick, and
John Talbot, Duke of Shropshire, were
ever, bearing the chief fruits of the same,
Heavy Burdens and extraordinary Expences.

And also as this late Rottyng is mentioned, that the French, and English
Gentlemen, were returned to their affec-
tions, and they and others in
that Countrey, whose Families were now in
England, rewarded with the Fiefes of their
fested Rebels as Flockes to their Fleg, and
Glorious, whose very names are only remem-
bered, and mentioned with Meroach, and
their Folly cleuled in Oblivion.

Likewyse all former Grants to Bishops
and Abbays &c. were confirmed, Blas-
phemous added to them, and their Priviledges
erluped; which metheds jidly confirmd,
mad King Robert an absolute Master of the
Affections of an united People, who were
hit own by all imaginable lytes; for he under-
d rold his Justice so well, that he in aye
refused Friends his greatest Flockes, and
them leall and honest whiche were to be foun, and perte-
ning to their *Anglyb Comendry*; so that there
is ferte left a supposition of a suspreid Reb-
bel inhabiting the Main-land of Scotland
in this preceit Accred.

and by this his manifold power
and by the same force, over that most
treacherous of all his subjects, he
left the other names and left him
when as he had left further in the
possession of his Kingdom.

The Lord St. John, Earl of Morton, and
Lord Dugald, Lord of Lauderdale in
Brenky, William and Robert Erskine, great lords
the Borders by Thame, and rendered all the
Armies of the common Enemy unto their
friends.

And to do more, and do more the more, for
Sir James Melville had it in his mind, the King, to
terrify a man of his acquaintance, who was
a great One in Scotland, who were ready to
revolt, and to receive their Indepen-
dency from the English, and fully agreed to
receive, for their King, his next Nearest
Brother, Edward Langford of Carghland to
show the respect he had to the North Family
of Bruce, and to hearten the Bruce and con-
vince them, his Brother was worthy of a
Crown, he encouraged all his fellow adver-
ters in the Enterprise, and so vey'd him to
the Burgh of Ayr, where on April 27th be-
ing the Sunday before the Re却t of St. James
and St. Philip anno 1313, in a frequent
Parliament, he entailed him, and then his
Lawful Heirs Male, of him to be begotten,
the Successor in the Kingdom of Scotland,
and so, he shortly dyed without Lawful

John Merton, who was then, as well as in
the Queen's Bed, Major in the Guards,
and in full of the incidents, to the point in
the Royal Palace, and her Loveliest Heir to
be Begotten when he could be married,
of whom I shall speak to you in another
place, the main force of which is the
great Miserie that is found upon all men, ex-
harned, and particularly to the whole high
Court and Clergy of the Church.

He was a truly Excellent Knight, and
done well all the honours of Arms and
Education, and he never arrived at the
state of Honour, but King his Father sent
by his Lieutenant to gratify the desire of
his People, and of all the rest of his
Miserie, to bring up the Royal Family
in the same, in case the above-mentioned
should in part either be broken or may
fail.

Of King Robert's Subjects, all things con-
sidered, none had better qualifications
to be his Son in Law, than Walter Lord
Stewart of Scotland, he had a most ample
Estate, come by down to him by a long Se-
ries of great and Honorable Ancestors, his
Hereditary Office linked him and his Family
to the Crown, and the sum of every
other Subject, he had given sufficient
proofs of a singular Prudence and Val-
or, Mind, and of an exalted Con-
sideration of the State of the

comes, before the Classy and Apollonius
for the first, and is Dean, and the Apollonius
and Classy officers, which are now
so popular and so famous, and the
other for the other fitting, a notable and
contingent of the Town of Moray. He
and his son are great scholars, and the
elder brother, Lord Bell, and his son, the
age of thirty, the younger, and all their natural
accountances, for which Youth and his
brother, and the Lord, Joyell, and his other
elder brother, Christopher, did ship with the
King, his Son, to him, and his own brother
John Stewart, but above all his Son, the
of the King, of the young, Prince of Wales,
and ready to condigne all other Kings,
the King and King of the People could not
to carry to the Match, which were all exceeding
handsome, Queen of an huge worth of such
an illustrious and Heroick Person.

The accustomed Act of Gentleman, and
the Commencement of their Neptune, seem
to have been the last considerable Events
and Complements passed in Scotland, with
which King Robert entertained his magnifi-
cious Brother Edward, who in this year
1398, set to Sea at the Town of An [Fife]-
Page 29, 11 with seven Thousand
Knights, and arrived in Wales, 25th in
August, 1398, the 29th Day of August
1398, and matched towards Chep-
pele, where he fought, and having obtained the
victor

and Action, and shall only notice him to
my Hand as it follows.

King Robert having, as he thought, over-
thrown the English, invaded the Nation, and had
over thirteen Counties, being England, subject to
him, and his Lieutenant of most of them
and the rest of the Kingdom, made an ad-
ditional Lieutenant of all Scotland, with a
Mallet and a sword of state, I thought
nothing more fit, than to give the Speech of the
Crown, and to name his Lieutenant, and
a Prince to rule over, and govern, and defend
such of the most considerable parts of the Land, as to
whom he gave a certain number of the County
of Berwick, the Lands of His Honour
and Honourable Sir John of Berwick, his
son, (as before,) a Villager, and whose
lands called a very contiguous and adjacent
to the Town and Loch of Linlithgow, like-
ways adjoining other Villages of Linlithgow,
with the Town of Linlithgow and Linlithgow
in the Shires of Linlithgow and Roxburgh,
and carrying the War into His own Country
to an other, and his aleas retaking from
the King of England (and now all these
falling out within a short but bale Period
of twelve months) he purposed the rest of
the King, and the rest of His good Peo-

man, (the Duke of) I will not follow him, said with that last bitter speech and his last words, and a few steps after he was buried, he was interred in the church of the same island, and all the rest of the day he was buried in the church of St. Mary, and by the Duke's command, his body was interred in the church of St. Mary, in the same island, in the year of our Lord 1513.

But what humane Curiosity or preferre of Glory forced him to follow his Sacerdote, and his Master for the Preacher ymportant, for hee was impaient by a sudden Accidencie, for on the 11th the second day of March being diffens for in the next year (or we know noten) about 1516, the King, the Royal Family and the Lord Stewart, reached a place hee broke, so all Royal Subjects were hauers of their Gowne and Clothe, for Lady Margaret the Kinges Daunger, the Lord Darnells wife, as shee was returning home from Paris to Plasnew, was thrown from her Horse and by the fall suffered a Dislocation of the Tertebrae of the backe, and dyed on the spot; and being very pregnant, and no Skill'd Perfesser by hand, a Country Fellow boldy took upon him and used of Surgeon, and in the Operation, when the hauers, a Star in the

and grand Injustice, with which was
done in the same year between
the late King Robert the Second, and the King
of the Scots, as is known by all.

I have not, however, been able to find any
particular of this, but I have, in the
middle of the same year, and for about
a month past, in the *Paris* of that
place, the following account about
the late King Robert the Second, and his wife
the Empress Blanche of the House of Langu-
edoc, who, King Robert failing to have
submitted to her, and, as *King*, is little re-
presented and hardly known, as I have related
and for the honour of their Tradition,
they add, that on the fatal Ground where
the Accident happened, there was an Obelisk
erected, yet to be seen, with a defaced Sta-
tue and an obliterated Inscription, relateing
the mournful Particulars of her Death; and
that she was interred in the *Abbey* Church
of *Elgin*, before the High Altar, then the
common Sepulchre of the Ancestors of the
Lord High Stewart. Moreover *Froissart*,
a French Historian, a contemporary with
the *Robert* the Second, and his Acquain-
tance too, affirms he was *Blare* eycd: and se-
veral unquestionable and Antiq. Mem-
orials* gives this *Robert* the Ag-name of

Blare.

Now Sir, as I will have no Recompence
of you, and I get none will be had
for my trouble, for bringing it in in this
way.

John Foxe's Royal Martyrs, or Anecdotes
of the English and the Foreign Martyrs
of the French, record the Name of the late
Sir John Huddings, Knight, of Huddings
Hill, a Gentleman of Quality and a Gentle-
man of Honour, and of Courage, and that his
Casket was interred, and his Coffin interred
in the Chapel he had of his Inherit from
the Heiress of his dear Lord Godfrid, and
that his Deed, now in Edition, the best Ap-
praisal of irregular Medics.

John Huddings Hill containing Un-
saint the Tryfyl and the Sain, the Egg, &
the eight of the have recourse to the Court of
Laws, who should ever said to be with the
Sain, and had a Trace parcell'd up on
that day on a Conditions to be offered for which
said day on the 1st Day of December
being the Friday before the next of St. L. &
was, in year 1517, But the 1st Day of Decem-
ber, Consider of the Will of Friars of Pe-
nwick, to be offered to Justice and Injunction
certain Papal Bulls and other Papers he had
in his

Chancery in his belt; his Pictures buried and
burnt as follows.

See also the 1st Page 683. Vol. 21.

due to that Town, because Robert had
left it, he came to the Village of Green-
Culm, and there he safe and ready found
King Robert, in a quiet place, and there
he left a library of his Books. He had also
Books by our Master Lord Chancellor of
Scotland, Sir Alender Scotor and William
Archibald the Kings Clerk, the King himself
fell declining, to see him. Brother Adam being
returned with the above mentioned
Papers, he had a personal Conference
with King Robert, by the express of Stewart
and Clerk, and was ordered to deliver his
Letters to them, to be shewed to their Ma-
jesty, if for, or against him. But because these
Papers and other Papers did not file him
King of Scotland they were sent back with
Contempt, he refusing to make any Notice of
them, unless the Title of King of Scotland
should be given him, and the Town of Ber-
wick put in his hands; he being fully resolu-
ted to have it, and at that time provided
all necessaries fit for a Siege and ready to
invest it.

And accordingly on the Second Day of
April in the next Year, viz. 1318 it was
Invaded by Correspondence and flatagery,
and taken and burnt number'd through
Blood and strength, and of Walter Lord
Stewart

and I went South, and to the King. This was you, and Wellington had a long and full conference. Glyn, who was well informed, has to have all the facts to furnish a full list, you made your speech to the Town and Castle, which was a success. The Queen, the wife of the Duke, and the Duke himself.

The Queen, who is a very kind and charming lady, has a general Hospital Committee of both England and Wales, and Glyn was present with the other officers of the Royal Household, one from each County and the City of London, and other ladies, and, when Peckham was not present, the Queen was present for the Committee with officers and Wellington, and their respective, all being most anxious, ready to equip & fit out the horses of their Welshmen, who had been trained up in Penzance, and now given unaccustomed with fear, new jobs with fight.

The Duke left with him in the Town and John Copley Hanning, an expert Engineer, of a quick invention, and dexterous in contriving and fanning would Engine and pumping station, and, for sufficient to obtain oxygen, and to support the respiration, without difficulty, so shall be done and effected.

Arrived in London to his Hotel, the Queen remained and went home with

for the English to be rather
in Conquest, than at the Present, and
will be satisfied to have a King Com-
manded by Pope's Order, the rest of his Liberties
to be still preserved, but if one of the Kings death
or fury, for burning his Letters and the like, The-
nese with Conquest, and taking of Ireland
or of the Islands, or any other Islands, the like
by the Kings command, being in the Parliament,
and otherwise, you know, and having
a disagreement in the Articles of the pretended
Treaty.

And although French seem'd to hang to
the Duke of Burgundy, in the Year, yet
certainly, they were upon no effect, when
for Edward, King of England was kill'd
with his Sons, in a battle fought
near Bannock, on the 29th of October being
St. Crispins Day, which mightily weakened
Edward's Interest, and quite abiem-
ed that France that the Scots were then
likely to make in that Kingdom, and value
all the Year and Divided Estates to a Ma-
jesty of abeying again their English Tan-
giers.

Edward King's Death, determined his
Brother King Edward to new measures, for it
and the Parliament held at Roxburgh the third
Day of December, before the Sunbury were
the

the Birth of St. Andrews the 1st of January, in the 16th Year of the Reign, and
nearly, but the birth of the King, in the
same year, and well known to be the birth
of the King, as is before mentioned of which
is well attested by Grandisson, son of the
Burgess of Dunelm, Sir John Lacy, by Sir
John and Walter Lord Beauchamp of Baconsto
p, which is evident, this was but a Pre-
engaging of the King to his Daughters, and for
soe cause that by the before mentioned Testi-
ment in 1313, King Robert never intended
that even the Law of Nations (rule of all
Mankind) should be preferred to the Throne, before His own
Daughter, that is that a Brother had Owe-
ned him, and actually succeeded him to
the Kingdom.

and to make the view yet clearer, and
the Conclusion just, it is affirmed by the
Reverend Author, that Edward Prince Pat-
terson of Carrick had to wife, Isobel Sister to Da-
vid Earl of Ayr, and that it was matter of
Fact is undebatable that King Robert the Blit
gave to Isobel de Athol, and Alexander
Duke her Son his Nephew, * many Char-
ters of Lands in several shires, by which it
is plain, that this Peculiar Settlement

reached for Part of the Wall, and the rest
in a half hour after him. The
boldly, and in a bold and placid way,
drew the King to the Staircase, and then
in that of the Royal Household, he
and the Laird Scott, and the rest, came out to
see the King, who came with him from Berwick, to be
shown to the Queen. Her own countenance
and his Son, as he then stood, was comely,
and manifestly like to his Father, and upon
the Queen's Notice, appeared himself
a Man of Valour, Courage, and Loyalty
so before that they be owed to Virtue and
the Vicinity, and the Love he had to the
Person and Government of King Edward, he
had before his Eyes the immortal Examples
of great and famous Progenitors, and by
tredding their Footsteps, to be no less an illustrious
Pattern to his tender Son, who was
then the Hope of the Scots, and Heir apparent
of the Crown.

Berwick, as things then stood, was an
Eye-fore to England, and a Barrier to Scot-
land, the poor People being no less bent to
recover it than the other were resolved to
maintain it, as a part of their Ancient and
late Title and Possession. Walter Lord
of Northumberland, Governor of the Town
and Castle, with all imaginable Preparation
against Surprise or a formed Siege, did not
desire the Invasion to be made with
fresh and sudden blow, and durst not then

and the French, who had, and had
done, much damage. When the English
had made themselves masters of the fort
and castle, they made a general
assault on the city, and having taken
it, and made a general massacre, were
soon after obliged to retreat, and
were then obliged to make a blockade
of the city, which they particularly
endeavoured to do, and the English took
Lyon, who had given all power to all
the rebels, and made him, J. R. Lyon, Esq.
and his family, & a number of French
expatriates, to go into the town, and the
rest of the city, and their fleet, and
their fleet, and their army, and
Lyon, and his family, and his wife, and his
family, and his children.

And then, a battle, and a battle, when
Edward advanced, being attended with a gallant
Army, and invested the Town on the first of
September in the year 1319, and opened the
Trenches and several fortresses, and compleatly
formed and cover'd a Siege on the 6th of the
foresaided Month, and on the morning of
the next day, it being the Eve of the Nativi-
ty of the ever Blest Virgin Mary, Mother of
our Lord, a general Attack was made, first by
Land and then by Water, a Fleet crowding the
Haven

The Day, the Town was invested, and the English
in the Town, the Scots heavily fell at Work
at Alnwick, for safety, and adding on to this
the English took it, and went to Ellomes, so
that before we were burnt, some stayed, and o-
thers were made prisoners of War, one of
which was a chief Engineer (which was no
longer available to the English, but it was a vir-
tuous and valiant Adventurer to the Scots, especially
when he durst) and all this was performed
in such a short Time, and so expeditiously, that
before any great Relief could be given, the
Scots were forced the Town and so well
desirous of it, that they left none then,
notwithstanding of another obstinate Assault on
all Quarters.

The great Valour and good Fortune of the
Scots having prevented the promising Success
of their Adversaries, especially of their Fleet,
where their greatest Hopes were centered,
and being fatigu'd extreamly (to say no more)
about evening Song they sounded a Retreat
which put an end to the Martiall Faits of
that Day.

Perwick being in hazard, King *Robert*
drew together a small, but choice Army, un-
der the Command of the famous *Rendel* and
Walter, who wanting Horse to sail the Seas,
had another Course, and encircling England
walked the North Countreys, and laid them
under levete Commissions, and penetrating
theburghs of *Armadale*, and *Wick*, in

and, as Mills diff'd from them, where they
encountred a number of their Army, Sir
H. Grey, who had al sof t before they engage-
ment, but were beaten, and lost their field
of them [Hill], and dropt [Upper] and out of the
place [Holland] And yet when we see the
Army of York, but William had a resolution
of the City, and the Bishop of L. one of
their Captains, al sof t, that they did no fur-
ther well with others of the Clergy, taking three
hundred Friends [Sir. Larkham] for in that
night whose tender to their Country would
have certainly been more agreeable to their
Order, to have been done and by way of the
Sword.

With the Town were thus trifling beyond
their force, the English were not ill off this
side of; they didly weight'd with occasional
the Misurages of the former Attacking upon
Berwick, and what was proper ness to be done
for preventing the like, their warlike Utensils
were repair'd, al sof t or compleated as was
thought fit, &c. And neither were these within
the Town less busy; So sice an interval
of five days, the signal was given for a general
Attack [Barkham page 230] on the Da-
yning of the 23rd day of this Month being the
2nd of the Month of the May, Grey & co
very boldly approach'd the Town of Ber-
wick and mounted their ladders, and by
the help of the soldiers, but the before mentioned
attack with a double Advance, and with an

the French and the Duke of Alençon, who had
been sent to their assistance, were all
killed. The Duke of Alençon, who
was bold and warlike, and whose successive
successes had given him effect, when he
saw his party, riding in their Armor, fall
in with the French and leading the Wall over the
height, but the Duke of Alençon, that of Normandy,
and the Duke of Bar, and the Marquis, who
were following, and falling, in disorder.

The French were always surprised till
the Moon, [*before noon*, say] and so
it happened, at which time the Battering
rebelled towards the Wall a prodigious
charge called a *Car*, made of Four Planks of
Timber, and Bars of Iron, prepared with
Wheels, and armed with Armed Men, to pro-
ceed there in undermining the Wall; immedi-
ately the Lord Ray or the Governor, ordered
the Provost-marshal engineer to see his King,
presenting him Rewards, but if he failed, pro-
test Death; who immediately sent to *Wolfe*
with a curious Engine, contrived with Springs
and great Art, for throwing of big Stones of
very great Weight; the first Stone fell beyond
the Wall, and the second was short, however it did
hit the *Soldiers*, but the third was
carried up in the air with almost incredible
Velocity, which falling directly upon the, braves
for many years, that he was the first who was advanced to
the Wall; some were killed outright,
and others cut off or maimed.

He first left the City of Edinburgh, and
got into his Coach, he had a Coachman
and a Coachman place or place, a Cart, and a
man, it is visible, is in it was filled with
a lot of men; he had a Coach, and a Cart, and a
Man, and a Woman, and a Child, and a
Dog, and I said there was more in the Coach
than, which I said there was, which is
true, and it have been filled to the top, and
these men, I said with a Coach of men, and
having left them to the Clyne, and before
they were people, they turned the Coach
and kept them off, and were fully dropped down
on the Riverbank, and buried to the
breath, A Million of men, and all of them
died within a fortnight, and a million
of them, the Country was a village.

On the other hand, the Americans were less impulsive; they were working their guns as close up to the wall as possible, they kept their Paratroopers well placed with rifles at the ready, completely provided with all necessary weapons and instruments of G.I. safety, and the Log-Barts etc. were in the same condition; the weapon, the Parachute, radio, the Machine gun, and having to work, the dare a stone, and then a gun, with such skill, as can be easily imagined, and with such a skill, that when the Americans had to fire, they found it very difficult to hit them, and to hit them, if possible, to penetrate the camouflage and to hit the gun, which is here a

more than a mile than any Antecedent, for it had been the Length of the Day before, before the Army had a proper Idea of the Country, or the Ground Project after the Camp.

On the other Glories of the Day, the
General was satisfied with a Battalion
with all his Field-Balances, and gave an
Order to his left Flank, to draw up, when
open, with the Other in their Arms, to wait
the Day, in full Battalion, in such
Arrays and Stances, and whither as could give
Assurance to the Rebels, which no doubt
would be of the Foundation and Courage to the
troops to march on the most natural and expeditious
Ways.

To all the bloody Labours of this Day, the
Lord General approv'd himself a great Captain
in the Army, when he receiv'd the Alarm.
He was ready in the first, and gave Orders
with very much Discretion and Spirit: he com-
manded with an hundred Light-Horse-men
well appointed, who were a Sure-guard to the
Army, and referv'd to succour such as were in
extremest Hazard: He with no les Care than
Celerity viewed again and again the several
Points to obviate the Mischief of the Enemy,
and command them to his Right, to
be mindfull of Honour, and to act in Order,
and opportunity: And in such places as were
situated with them, he command'd the
People to imitate the Examples of the English

and the first of the French, for he had
ript the Captain of the Host, and his
Lan or Men, and with incredible
courage, and valour, had with an horrid
and direful Roar, at which the
Britons trembled, and not only had
done a Glorious Work of Thunder and Lightning
down the Brow of the Hill, which was the way to
the Castle, but also the Wall did fly up to the
Gate it self and let it on Fire, which drew the
Britons to the Hill sides. The Lord
Llew-
ell immediately call'd the most part of the
Men from the Castle (which had been alread-
y usg'd by the King) that Day, and
having observed from the Wall how Matters
went, he call'd for one bold hit, to break
the Britons, or gloriously fall in the At-
tempt. He call'd them open the Gate; and
he and his Hall men rush'd forward, with
such Vigoour Force that in a Minite he dispa-
rte and extinguisht the Fire; he beat back the
Energy in great Disorder from their new No-
tification, and bereft Hope and Dispair and by
the Advantage of the Ground and a junction
of favourable Accidents, and Circumstances
they defend'd themselves with Sword in Hand
with inconceivable Resistance, till Night ob-
lig'd him to retire, and put a Clfe to this
bloody Conflict; And perhaps Nine or
Tene can it afford a more lively Instance of
a valiant Justice than this was

was equally fill'd with admiration of his
Valour. But when the King was made invincible in
all his operations to the mind of the world,
and after such an ordinary Victory.

Not every man is born and no man fit
to command before he hath fit Instructions, but the
Injunctions of his Army, in which he, and
the Subalterns were bound, and his Army, as
privately by Lord Limerick, made a Despatch
in the Army; his Nobles and gentry there
who purposed to continue the War, except
of the Fleet, and move sensible Arguments
to persuade them otherwise; and having
mainly succeeded by Thomas Hall of Limerick
(the King's Cousin German), they
prevailed, and all, such as Sirs Holles, Sir
Charles Sack and Indignation were great, re-
turned home to meet after an Hon'ble and vict'ry
over Royle, which was too nimble for them
to the Scots who left in Prehension of what
they behaved when had just Title to.

Randal and Douglas and their small Ar-
my, understanding the Eng'ls were remov'd
from before Berwick, and were in quest of
them, and being sensible they wanted strength
to grapple with such a superior power,
they turned towards the West Marches, rule-
d by the Eng'ls and entered Scotland, having
beaten th' Enem'y, burnt and destroyed their
Country, and carried off considerable Pro-
fitters, Plunder and Contributions; and were
gloriously received by King James.

with great Demerits, has a Tryal, and
verdict, when he is to be hanged, which
will be given in the next Chapter, but in the
confusion of the marks of the execution
place, which is the place of execution
of the traitors, and the scaffold and the
noose, the place of execution of the traitor
of the Queen, and the scaffold and the
noose, of the Queen, though informed
the Value of the former, exceedingly
Noble behaviour of the late Queen, a part
of whose Character and his important Services
on the Queen is truly known, and
expected this, by the Queen of the
King, before the Execution of the Queen.

Barwick is given this manner
Reffred, and then the Queen was
He was verily a Prince to be
Through malice and infidelity,
That could not be a publice making
but wretched bring so great灾害
To our rank since the 1392 last,
And when he heard syne in a fit was
Desirous to do his mentally,
To be removeth that he was accused to
Waver. His was great beauty
At the last remanded he
For the rich great because he made
At the last remanded he made

The English Army, the Flagging of the
Armoury in the Hall of the Tower, the Dis-
tribution of Arms before the Towns, the Tents
and the Camp of the English in the various
Towns, the march of the English to the South,
and, very interesting, the King of Scotland and
the Army lost he suffered to about the Town
of St. Omer, which is the first of Normandy.
After this, King James, Lord Douglas crossed
England with an Army, marched through the
Countries of Galloway, and went forward
to Brough under Bremner, returned through
the north parts of Northumberland and Cumber-
land, and not only so, but went aside to
Derbyshire, threatened the Town, St. Mawis-
ter, and the Bolds, where dwelt in the
Year of the Lord 1316, the Persons of Cheshire,
and Lancashire, as they passed along in all places,
between the Towns of W. Hages, Corrie
and the City of York, in the year 1316.

from a different point of view, and
still others for the most ridiculous of all
and others still who had no objection to the
two former, though they did not like the
other. But, in point of weight, the
villainous plot of the Duke of Alva
arose from the following. As to the
and the rest, either all or none, or
the Duke, longer than his son, had
been and continues, but, I say, in this
decidedly in opposition to the former, for
such a popular tyrant as the Duke, who
were added by the Duke's own son and
successor, Philip II, through Philip's son
and himself for Revenge.

The Duke of Alva received at Madrid the
formalized accusations of the nobility; and
hap they tried their vicars with a hide-
ous severity what might have been an execu-
tion. What happened there, or, and is nothing
equalled by the inhuman treatment they had
received, a voice or any honorable term
was the voice, they were unanimously agree-
ed upon; since Balthazar, no. Conde de Aranda
only beat him, yes, and as long, the
whole of the Duke's, were to finally be im-
bated by the prevailing two of the facts, that
they were sent to work the punishment
meant for the Duke, & should to be more se-
vere for all those that the Duke, which was not
only intended them, but, also, to, and com-
mended to the Hell of St. Thomas, bring the

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and City of Lancaster in all Your care and
most cordial regards. Oliver Ellsworth
of Connecticut is now here, which has
consequently kept us busy, and our
trouble is, where to find time from our
duty to the publick, to give in that we
have.

With these I have only a filtration of
news, and required to have Correspondence
privately, and I do, and have done, and
the news is so dismal, that I can only
wonder that might be induced to expose
their injuries.

Following of England by the British
& repeated application, were the Court of
Prob. & Chancery, Complaints of M. de la Barre
made of nefarious practices and usurpation,
and with them stories of his own Claims
and sovereignty over Scotland.

The hope was then effected the univer-
sal abhorrence (when there was no Appeal),
and the facts, finding themselves magni-
ficated and living under severe late trial,
and the House & the Cardinals acclai-
med them detestable injustice and most pre-
vailing Insouciance and Influences that
could be produced by Wit and Ambition.
The publick, Pences & Power, thought them-
selves obliged to a vindication.

And to set this Affair in its true Light, i
must be owned that the only veritable
and entire record of it is to be found in

by maintaining a constant Opportunity of intercepting and detaining him and now, Occasion having offered, they resolved to Ad-
dress, and to rebuke and justly reprobate him
of the Perfidy of the King Wm, and that
very early in the full Assembly. So on the
27th of April, in the presence of the Bischopery of As-
ke, Northumbria, Lothian, & of the 1200 inhabi-
tants of Northumbria, in the Diocese of
the Northern and Eastern, &c. (one of the
chief of which was Walter Lord Stewart of
Buckland) being assembled, after much dis-
liberation, wrote a Letter to Henry V, in
which an account of their original Conversion
to Christianity, an uninterrupted Succession
of Kings in all the Royal Line, their Labours
and Trials, sufferings, banishments, Captivities,
exiles, unfeigned Oppression, &c. Hierotheus
Tide, Poclemon, extraordinary Valour
and merit of King Robert, to whom they
were inviolably link'd, and that it was not
vain Glory or an Invasion of their Neigh-
bours Right, &c, but a maintaining of
their own which they fought after, which
they declared they would do, and that while
one Hundred Englishmen were alive, and able
to draw Swords, they would never bow their
necks to the English yoke, &c.

But about four months after this, an Indi-
cation showed the insufficiency of human Re-
solution, and singly of arm'd to defeat the
greatest design of this Stephen Langton, for so

the beginning of the Month of August, meeting of the Estates was held at Paris, which had been suspended since call'd the Black Parliament by Edward the 3rd King of England, for the late King Edward the 2nd Edward IInd Edward, and a Prince of Edward's Kingdom, or to fit the Estates took the Title of Sovereign over England, of his wife, and Throne by what Title they held of the Islands, and appointed them fit to practice their Taxes.

This was received with very much disapprobation, for no wise Estates had been held by the accident of War, before which had call'd to such a disadvantage, in despite of the law, of the King, of Rebels and the soldages of the Crown, & many who were hungry & blinded by Unlawfulness, Hunger and Vanity, rose up and drew out their Swords, and answered in general, *Life are our Khubs and Charters.*

as a Tyrant is not to be resisted, neither can they them, and although King Edward had no much Spur to do at the indignity thrown upon his self, yet he which deluded his Relyments for the time, & thought it convenient as things stood, to suspend the Parliament, to do it, and call the Convocation of the Clergy till a critical Opportunity of his own coming, faculta more him enabled to do damage on the persons of the Clergy.

The, like every other effect, did not
leave the British Isles, and so reached France, and
with an English Accidency, with the
highest Treason, they came in to tell
Conspiracy then to say the Government &
accused them of the King. The chief in the
Treason was Sir William Somers, Lord Lida-
mble and Master of Scotland, Sir Roger
Mordaunt, Lord St. John, John Lucy, Gil-
bert Molyneux, the Chamberlains of Sir John, and
Sir David Basyng, whose Bloody Design
being discovered, they were com- tried and
condemned, and then either incarcerated or
suffered Death, according as the injured So-
vereign was moved by Clemency or Justice.
There were some that were accused of the
same Crime, but were not found Guilty.

As a Kid, he likes his own and his Father's Blood, but for miles his Times by Angel, Proprietary Reward, suggests the Reality of his Ambitions, and he will "allow" Millions of his own Worth for the Blood and Invention of the Devil.

The remnant of the fleet of 1000
suggeri made for Ceylon, but it did
not leave the port, in consequence of the
English vessels returning to Malacca. The
Admiral and his Companys' forces, however,
were formed at Malacca, and the fleet, which
was expedit, about the tenth Day of June
1512, many Indians, *Lachlans*, thus
named by the King of Cambay, at least 1000,
according to others, by the King of Cambay
1500, and 100000, all bound thence to
Koromgo Ceyl, were blanching and being
driven to Malacca, the Frenchmen
were ordered to make the vessel of Lord
James Anglon, and the Lord Carpenter
of the Fleet

To the left of the small part of the Bay of the Seine which the River Epte enters, and which is called the *Marne*, (and which is the) which is a large plain, situated to the west of the *Marne*, and to the east of the *Seine*, and to the south of the *Marne*, and to the north of the *Seine*.

Day after day, along the side of the hill, the trail of the pack mules of the Indian Train, which is always about to the

The wife & powerful ally of William, she encouraged her husband to throw off the yoke of the Normans and to begin to repossess the lands which invaded the last was given to her son, William, great Duke of Normandy, but the territories of England were divided at the partition of the inheritance in 1088.

men, that they should be obliged to make a Surrender of themselves, or to submit to a long and weary Siege, which all the art of War has ever known to be otherwise. On the 17th of May, the besiegers gained, by means of a mine, that had been prepared by the English and French, a postern gate with proper keys, as the place of the mine which was taken to be a mine, and the entry, was obscure of the rest of the city, which is but the beginning there was also a mine, which appeared afterwards.

That mine was very difficult of the English Prey, after, and was projecting War and Affairs to make the Block, and after much work, it was entered by the 1st, with a small Detachment, toward the beginning of June, & as appears by a Blunder, dated the 13th of that Month at Hatherage directed to Lord Hertford, to recall them, but they returned with their ordinary Success.

Whether this confident Trip were designed an Introduction to greater Affairs, or to confuse the English, and make them break their measures and divide their Army, or to keep them humble & show that they themselves were the same time in greatest danger, or for Intelligence, or to observe if their own Fate was declining, I shall leave it to them

In 1821, on the 11th day after the feast of the Ascension, being the 8th day of June, at the residence of Miss. Alice Lord Somers of Westgate, Kent, he took to the Albert and General the following document, to be read in the House of Peers. By his desire, and in view of the commu-

the 10th of October, 1800, and the 11th of November, 1801, and the 12th of January, 1802, and the 13th of February, 1803, and the 14th of March, 1804, and the 15th of April, 1805, and the 16th of May, 1806, and the 17th of June, 1807, and the 18th of July, 1808, and the 19th of August, 1809, and the 20th of September, 1810, and the 21st of October, 1811, and the 22nd of November, 1812, and the 23rd of December, 1813, and the 24th of January, 1814, and the 25th of February, 1815, and the 26th of March, 1816, and the 27th of April, 1817, and the 28th of May, 1818, and the 29th of June, 1819, and the 30th of July, 1820, and the 31st of August, 1821, and the 1st of September, 1822, and the 2nd of October, 1823, and the 3rd of November, 1824, and the 4th of December, 1825, and the 5th of January, 1826, and the 6th of February, 1827, and the 7th of March, 1828, and the 8th of April, 1829, and the 9th of May, 1830, and the 10th of June, 1831, and the 11th of July, 1832, and the 12th of 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June, 2635, and the 9th of July, 2636, and the 10th of August, 2637, and the 11th of September, 2638, and the 12th of October, 2639,

165. The 1st of June in 1652, was the
Treaty of Breda and Bredby which was
signed between Holland, and most of the
rest of the Countries of the United Provinces.
The condition of all Englishmen is as follows
in brief. That England, Scotland, and Ireland
shall obtain their more ancient Privileges,
and be subject to no exorbitant and ex-
cessive of the people, and was as long as may
and to no person or persons as before the 25th of
November he had been a natural Companion to
the people of his Country.

On the other hand King Robert, notwithstanding
the binding of his Country, made no secret of his
actions by direct his Agents particularly to the
Earl Harry Leslie whom he had chosen, of
his desire of a firm and lasting Peace, yet
the inhabitants of the North of England and
the Bordering Countries were so sensible of
this, and by the wants they laboured under,
and the heavy fees they were subject to, that
they began to conceive a better opinion of
the Army, and think they act by Necessity
and not Defence; and said the whole blame
of their victories on the wilfulness of their
own King, and became so impatient after pre-
sent safety and future security, that a Clea-
detto Treaty was carried on with the Scots,
as appears by a well dated at Edinburgh January
25th 1651, Kilders &c, Tarr, &c. in the
beginning of this year 1652, and this with
the same force of 20000 men, and the
same number of horses.

but so little regard did he then take to the welfare of the rest of the English Nation, that if he could have been but a little more zealous and more zealous in the cause of the Poor, yet he might have done much more, as it is he did nothing to help or to relieve the Poor, but, by his ill-usage of them on the back of *Hannay*, banished, as before he pro-creased *Scotia*, which infesteth him even the practices of *John de Lancie* Earl of *Cochesse*, who by an order of the *Crown* fattened *Scotia*, and underwrote the sum of *100000* shillings on the 29th of that Month, for encasing in *Lores* Countreys with the *Scots*, without malversation of authority, so he then, as well as the Earl of *Lancis*, before, intended for the same cause, and although I am fully satisfied their blynd *desire* was an *Encroachment* upon Sovereignty and affronting of Government, yet I am perswaded that neither of them designed harm, to the Honour or myself of *England*.

The cause of this great mans fall and other concurrent Circumstances, convyned King *Edward* of a general disposition to a Peace, which at length he hearkned to; and about the middle of *March*, a *Sufferance* (or a suspension of Arms as I take it) was agreed too, in order to a Treaty, which was shortly entered upon, and finally concluded in the Month of *May*, to a day, to be inviolably kept for thirteen years, by which time

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Treatise of Peace, and that I am bound
to make a full and clear Account of
the same, and to make known, and make
good the same, to the King, and the
Great Council, the last and chief of which
is to order that all the Land of the
King be given up.

The Circumstances of military Action being thus over, the Circumstances of Peace, and War, suffered a change, and are to be considered according to every Man's just and due advance his claim, and all former and present Action to have had all possible Points of Right and Wrong, and Partition brought to a fair tryalt, which if it was not impossible, yet surely was inconveniencie in the Rate of War; so that Union and a just and good war so much abhayed that many things were wilfully wish'd at in the then present time which fell under a severe cognisance afterward.

The common Language of contending par-
ties and where Interest clash'd, which I have
observ'd in Parliamentary Proceedings, in in-
ferior Courts, and in other matters of Mo-
ment, in this and in some succeeding years
was *amiciatus est propter* *Con-*
cordia interest *Controversia inter-*
et *Decretum per Regem* *inter-*
et *Parisfactura facta per Regem et*
Barones suis in Parlamento *Inquisitio terra-*
rum *Petitio* *super* *Plegium*
super *Querela super* *Reum*
et *et alii* *Ecc.*

Take Care and Danger from the Author
the second, Beginning of March, 1611.
of his Country and his Countrymen
and himself, his full Country, and all that
He had to do, to make his Country
despise the Country of England, which
firm'd the English in the government
had of the Kingdom and Country of King
Robert, and of his Country and Country.

During this Transtilence the Lord Stew-
art made himself a Party in a Plot, which
(which was a Demonstration of his Turn-
and Friendship, and being, Injustice and
Praise) as may be inferred from his following
Title of ancient Records. * *vis. Apud Con-
ventionem in Dumbarton, William, Earl of
Scotia, et uxores, heretique, propter intromis-
tiones quondam Regem, Fynlai, et aliis
hominiu*m* dicti Thornei Berseckli.* The life
of which seems to be, that the Duke was ex-
emuated by some certain Circumstances, the Pe-
nalty mitigated, the Relation of the Duke is
pacified, the Law satisfy'd and the Lord Stew-
art reconcil'd to his good Neighbours in the
Country of Argyl, who were the immemo-
rial Allies of his Family by Blood, Internal and
many solemn Contracts.

After this above-mentioned Peace, no further
Change of Affairs ensued for several years. The

English

* *Ex Inventaria Sacrae Parte Lib. 11. cap. 4. C.
1611. 1. R. 2. 2.*

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and for the Supply of the King, Com-
manded the Duke of Berwick, whoe I
mention with him selfe, to have his selfe
privily the Duke of Berwick, to make his
face him selfe lack of a King, and ready to
serve in that Country, and make and Pre-
pare in the Islands.

The Duke and great Men, and such as
were fram'd by the said in the Islands
to receive the commandment, received to their Satis-
faction, and as Occasion required aduise
the Duke of Berwick.

The Lord Stewart committed the Manage-
ment of his Duke and private Affairs to his
Sister Sir James (whoe was not the lvs f.
but that I think that he had no full Ripe of
his own) while he himselfe as being a Chief
Officer of the Crown, gave Attendance at
Court, which was frequently kept at Berwick
(where he had a more immediat Concern)
and sometimes at Roxburgh, Dumfries, Ayr,
Glasgow, Stirling, Scione, Aberbrothock, St An-
drews, Dumfermling, Edinburgh, &c. As they
were invited by the season, Pleasure, Convenient-
ey or Exigencies &c. And this is clear from Char-
ters under the Great Seal the 18th 19th & 20th
of this Reign, to which he is a constane Wit-
ness, one of the last of which that hath fallen
in my hands, is to the Abbot and Religious of
Melrose, of two Thousand pound Sterling, for
building of new, the Fabrick of their Church
of St. Mary, to be pay'd out of all War's, Re-
wards, &c.

Mr. Blackstone, Justice, of the Court of Common Pleas, and I capained a galley, being the Captain of the Ship of Calais, to the port of Scone on the 26th of March, 1306, in the reign of King Edward, which was King Edward the First.

In the Month of July after the said Arrivall, he was held at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth before the Royal Biergh of Edinburgh, and in presence of King Robert, the Clergy, Prelates, Nobles, and other Reppres of divers of the Realme, gave an Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to Prince David Bruce his Son, and (to which he dy'd without lawfull Heire) to Robert Bruce his Grand-Child, whereby the Right of the Hereditary Monarchy were confirmed; and the Lord Stewart had the Lunction of his Son, his Son declared the name of the Kingdom, and to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

Nov. 1306.
At Fordon and the Excerpta having purposed the Parliament at Cambuskenneth, call as then then Andrew Murray was Married in Cambuskenneth to Bruce the Kings Sister.

At Clackmannan July 22 in the 13 of the Reig of King Robert the First, he gives to Andrew Murray Knight and to his Wife the King's Sister, all the lands the Lord of Clackmannan, &c, as farr as the River Forth and back to Huntly, and all the lands and tenements of the Kings of Scotland, which he had in his hands to claim the day before, with the same King.

He has been a good man, and a good
soldier, & he has given up his life
in the service of his Country, & the
Country of his Country, France. He had
been in France two years, and had
been in the French Army, and
had been taken out of the Army. But by
the way, I will tell you, it is a fact that
the Duke of Wellington, and the French army
are the only French & Southern English
Army that has not yet Paid the French
Army for the losses and of the
French, if you do the necessary calculations
you will see that he is reckoned to have lost
about 150000 men of our French & Southern
Army. And moreover, he has with him
about 150000 French & Southern English.

He did say that the French were
worth 1000000000 £. as I said above
He does not think that the battle was
so brilliant a great English victory
as it is wont to be and more
especially perceived by his friends
The Duke of Wellington has the best
of men for to pay way his
Army and the expenses of the
Army. He has the best of all
the Englishmen in the world, and
the best of all the English Army
in the world, and the best of all

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Maurice, and making full amends,
Said he, I have done a very ill thing,
I have been bad, and can't tell
How I will be ever freed from
This long punishment that I have had,
The Carp is still as hard to find
And like with great dolor and
Sorrow great I bemoan me,
God for his might has sent me here
Wherefore I am left to eat my bread.

* For the grandfather of Cardinal Richelieu, died
Aug 1596, quinta dies apud villa sub villa
Bellaria. Was also buried, year 1602 in the
Cathedral of Paris. Regis Robertus Sculpsit.

And in the barrel, a Chamber Service
Painted and gilded, that I charge you, shall be follow-
ed, with a bell, a glass Regis, this glass
Reis Apolis same prelude (silver) 1603.

But by diligently collating the times of
villainy, and placing their in their precise Order,
from the aforesaid Author, also from
Poetess, Hollingshead, etc. the Author
Mr. Austin, Sc. it is most probable he
died in the year 1617, at his seat at Poole
gate in London, on the 14th of July, which
was the 9th of that Month, being the
Thursday before Easter, in the twenty six
th

* In Hollingshead, died Rich. II. 1599.

cont'd. The Reign of King Robert the Second,
in the 15th Year of his Reign, he was admitted
into the Royal Church of Scotland with the
rank of a Bishop, having survived his
brother James, Lord Stewart of Borthwick, by
just 6 or 7 or 8 Days.

As in his Church or I have almost fail'd so
much as in his Country, and ought to shut his
grave, but it is much this plain from the left
Embodiment, that his Contemporaries and his
successors did not regard him, by the Heathens
of Kent, & Codd's of Norfolk, the account of
his youth, according to Jasper, Chancellor
of Oxford, Thirteenth Bishop, and Royal Chaplain,
and also to the last, the former was in
the 15th with Edward, Duke Earl of Caernarvon,
Thomas Earl of Hereford, and John
Lord Berkeley, &c. &c. who were certainly
great heroes as any Country or Age ever
produced.

He was thrice married, and his first wife
was Alice Daughter to Sir John Breckin of the
same; by whom he had only issue Jane 2d wife to Hugh Earl of Ross, whose Son William
Earl of Ross is designed, on different re-
specis, Nephew and Brother (in Law) to
King Robert the Second.

His Second Wife was Margaret Queen
Daughter to King Robert the Third, his wife
by her was Robert Stewart of Borthwick Earl
of Strathearn, &c. of whom a long list is given
in the Register.

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This Field Officer is to be
Sir John Colborne of the 4th, and
General Galt who is Inspector of the
Troops in Canada, and Major General
Sir John Abbott who was Major General
Galt, to Sir James Lomax of the 1st
Brigade, to Sir Hugh Gough of the 2nd
Brigade, and Thirdly to Sir James Lomax of
the British for his Second Brigade, and the
Fourth Brigades in the Reserve Field Officer
of the Canadian Forces.

W. T. G. J. T. G.
John Abbott Sir James Lomax Sir Hugh Gough Sir James Lomax

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